

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE English public is now, we are glad to believe, thoroughly awakened to the importance of the Indian crisis—thoroughly resolved to meet it heartily—and quite prepared to approve of a terrible castigation of the mutineers. We confess that at one time we were afraid that the spurious tenderness of some philanthropists would keep the last emotion in the background. So much cant is abroad on all subjects involving punishment of any kind, that the honest instincts of nature are kept down. The Russian war cleared away a good deal of this kind of thing. But now that horrors have been perpetrated compared with which anything done in the Crimea was the playfulness of an Eglinton tournament, Nature reasserts her sway, and England calls out for vengeance. No tender conscience need feel the least hurt when the mails bring us the tidings of the chastisement. The sepoys—quite apart from the question of our mis-government—are justly exposed to retribution. They at least have had the best luck of all those who have been subjected to our sway; their pay has been certain—their treatment as good as ever men in their position enjoyed—they have broken oaths held sacred by all races—and committed cruelties unknown except amongst the most savage. On no grounds can they possibly claim any mercy, and he who advocates it mocks justice and counives at murder. We state the matter thus emphatically, because we look on the thirst for vengeance as an instinct which will vastly help Government by engaging the popular feeling in its favour—as, also, because we fear that Government will need that help for a long while to come.

The mystery attending the origin of this movement, and which gives it part of its deep tragic interest, remains undispelled. At the same time, we are learning, bit by bit, as revelations are made by people who know the country, things which help us to understand our errors. Perhaps it is not unsafe or presumptuous to say that we have suffered as much from what we have left undone as from what we have done. We seem to have sunk into a sad routine everywhere—leaving little cliques of officers to manage regiments of which they knew scarce anything—the said little cliques living in a kind of lazy luxury natural to the climate, and apparently fully satisfied that our reign would be eternal. In fact, we have done in the East much what we have done at home, the conditions, however, not being so favourable to us. Still, given a neglect of regimental discipline—a withdrawal of the good men from the regiments to the staff—a bad selection of officers and bad distribution of patronage—

much remains unaccountable. Why should the men mutiny because of circumstances which must have partly tended to make their lives easy and idle? and when they did so, why mutiny so ferociously? The *hate* still remains painfully inexplicable, except on the supposition that the movement is deeper and more national than it is the fashion to believe.

Troops continue to be sent out briskly, but the little touch of "circumlocution" *in re* the "white cap-covers" is calculated to keep our apprehensions alive. The mistake of Sir John Ramsden illustrates our system. Of course he was at the mercy of the clerks, and he had been imperfectly crammed. And this is the way we are governed—by the Parliamentary mouthpieces of officials in the background, who really originate most things, and at bottom are the final arbiters of our destinies. We instance this case, not from captiousness, but to keep people in mind of the importance of the selection of men for the Civil Service. Does the reader know that at a recent "competitive examination" many of the candidates, when called on to name some of the chief works of Edmund Burke, named "The Peerage?" These are the kind of fellows who must, in many instances, have got into the service of the Crown and the Indian Company before examinations came into fashion.

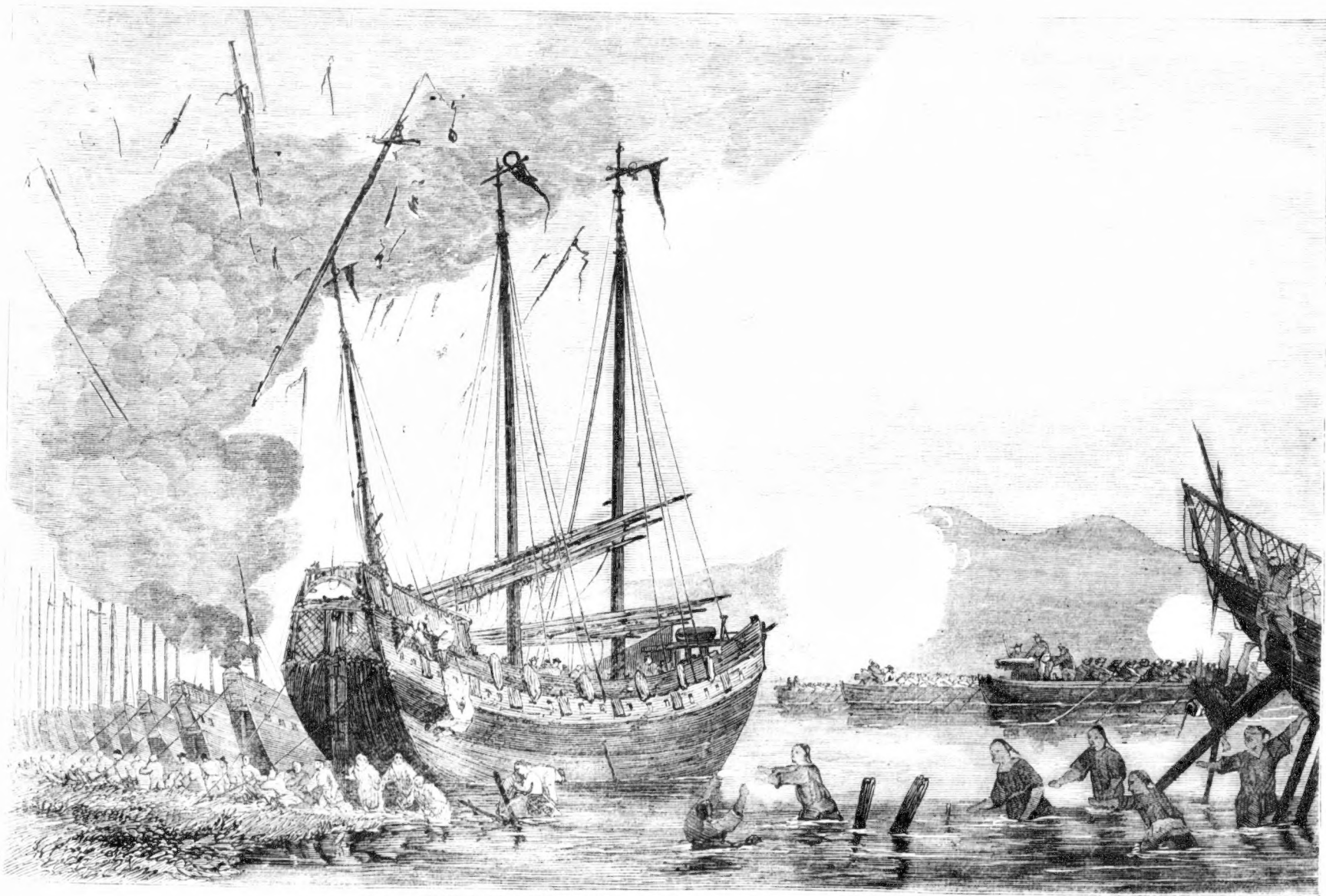
The great task of the country, when once that *re-action* has begun in India—which, once begun, will give us splendid opportunities for reform—will be to restore the confidence of the military class as well as of the people. Some talk of abolishing all respect for anything native—caste, creed, or what not—and governing the country on totally different principles from those hitherto maintained. According to these gentry, the sepoys have butchered our men, women, and children, out of mere wantonness of spirits, arising from their being pampered. Why, this is Bumble's theory about Oliver Twist and his meat. Now, say they, we must abolish everything the Indian likes, and govern him our own way. The only objection to this is, that it is impossible. Study all successful and permanent conquests, and you will find that they prevailed as much by preservation and compromise as by force. It is the Turk that insists on destruction, and in the long run he is the greatest failure on record. We have always *managed* India; and this revolt, at all events, is coincident with a general spirit of change in our proceedings there. Nor can we afford to maintain a force capable of holding the country down in the way these theorists would oblige us to do. Our plan, we fancy, ought rather to be to recur to the spirit of an old government, and govern by dint of combining the superior European brains,

skill, and knowledge, with a large and liberal sympathy with the Asiatic mind, character, and institutions. It is a small intelligence that delights to abolish all nationality, all local colour, and to cut down and trim everything into the shapes and fashions of London and Birmingham. The ideal of some folk, too numerous now, is a kind of Cockney millennium all over the world.

Turning from the chief foreign to the chief domestic subject of the time, we may repeat our approval of the principle of the Divorce Bill. We have been told a score of times that marriages are indissoluble; but, *in fact*, the world has at no time admitted this. He who is not satisfied with the reasoning in favour of divorce can shape his conduct his own way. But a government as a government is bound to take the practical view. It must base itself on facts, and the experience of common life; and finding that very rich men alone can get divorces, though men of all ranks occasionally require them, it is naturally bound to make the practice more harmonious. In truth, the theological reasoners reason as if every common marriage were in our day as sacred an affair as the abstract alliance, based on love and carried out with worship, ought to be. But, unfortunately, this is by no means the case. It is sometimes a pure and noble alliance, but sometimes, also, a mere contract made with worldly objects, and sometimes, even, a mere act of sale and barter. Divorces, therefore, *necessarily* arise, and the question is, will you look that necessity in the face, and legislate accordingly? Government has said "yes," and we support it in doing so. Of course it would be pleasanter if the world were purer, but we are living in the ordinary world of the nineteenth century, and it is useless to fix our standard too high. Meanwhile, we are glad to think that all the social troubles incident on divorces—the effect of a man's circle on him, the scandal, the bother, the difficulties about children, &c.—will act as restraints so far as to prevent men from seeking divorces except on great provocations and serious grounds.

The failure of Lord John to slip the Jewish Baron into the Commons by sleight of hand is received by the world with provoking indifference. Indeed, it can scarcely be called a "topic." Lord John has fought his fight for his friend, pertinaciously, and he was always a good "party man."

What with India and its horrors, the world has thought little of the Danubian Principalities. The "difficulty," it would seem, is to be adjusted by a conference, for which resolution we may thank the French Emperor's visit. Probably not a score of Englishmen care much whether there be a "union" of the Principalities or no; and proba-



COMMODORE KEPPEL'S DASH AT THE JUNKS IN FAISHAN CREEK.



bly, also, the prevailing British notion is that if Russia wants it, we had better suspect and oppose it. This has been the ministerial policy hitherto; and certainly it would seem that such a union would facilitate by simplifying and concentrating the influence of Russia. After all, however, the political form of government is of less importance than watchfulness by the press of Europe of the Russian intrigues, and a continuous friendly alliance between England and France; and given these two last conditions, we cannot think the question of union or non-union one of first-rate importance.

The result of the waning session is to leave Palmerston supreme, and he may retire with the consciousness that nothing can shake him but some gross blunders of his own. Will he proceed to initiate his Reform Bill, and make it a practical one, or will he allow himself to be beaten by the rival bills that will certainly be prepared in the hope of his falling short of popular expectation? It is the question which involves his supremacy, and almost the only one.

The excluded statesmen are getting back in a House which assuredly cannot afford to do without them. Cardwell sits again for Oxford, and Bright for Birmingham; while in Falkirk Burghs one of a kind of men not fitted for Parliament has been replaced by Captain Hamilton, of Dalzell, a high-spirited gentleman, who fought against the supremacy of his own chief in Lanarkshire at the general election, and made the independent interest triumphant there, in the person of Sir Edward Colebrooke. We are glad to see Bright back again, as a fine, manly, large-brained, large-hearted Englishman, of whose devotion to what he believes true and right no man can doubt, and from whom we never differ without respecting at once his earnestness and his ability. His address to the electors is interesting, as showing the firmness with which leading Liberals are holding on to their cardinal "Reform" points—while his view of Home Affairs is free from the narrowness too apt to characterise the school in which he was reared. His resolution to uphold our Indian empire is distinct and explicit; his hint of a tender treatment of the mutineers slight and faint, while the force with which he insists on reform in that agitated country shows that he grasps the true moral of, while enforcing the true resolution inspired by, the revolt. In fact, let Mr. Bright follow his instincts, and he will never go far wrong in matters requiring patriotism. If Manchester would occasionally forget that it was a "school," it would be better both for itself and England.

#### THE AFFAIR IN THE FATSHAN CREEK.

In our last number we described how, just before daybreak on the 1st of June, the little British fleet in the Canton River advanced up the Fatshan Creek, in order to capture a fort, on an advanced elevated point, which commanded the approach to the position occupied by the Chinese junks. The reader will remember that, when within about 1,500 yards of the fort, the *Commodore* grounded on a barrier of sunken junks filled with stones, and the enemy opened fire. The landing party of seamen and marines were immediately got into the boats, and sent ahead, and under a heavy fire of round and grape, in which the junk fleet joined, the fort was almost immediately taken, Commodore Elliott setting the good example of being one of the first in possession.

As soon as Commodore Keppel perceived the men ascending the heights, he advanced up the channel on the east side of Hyacinth Island, with the gun and other boats of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions. With the exception of the *Harbly* and *Plover*, the gun-boats soon grounded, but, according to instructions, the boats were pushed ahead. The junks, which were admirably moored in position to enfilade the whole of the attacking force, soon opened a very heavy fire, keeping it up with great spirit until the boats were close alongside, when the crews commenced to abandon their vessels, and to effect their escape across the paddy fields. Two blowing up of one or two junks hastened this movement. In about twenty minutes our men had possession of fifty junks.

Leaving the 3rd and 4th divisions to secure the prizes, Commodore Keppel then proceeded about three miles further up the creek, where more mast-heads were visible, and found twenty junks moored across the stream in a very strong position, from which they opened such a destructive fire, that he was obliged to retire and wait for reinforcements. The launch of the *Calcutta* was sunk by a round shot, the Commodore's galley had three round shot through her, and several other boats were much injured. On additional boats coming up, the Commodore shifted to the *Calcutta's* back barge, and again advanced, and, after a severe action, the enemy gave way. They were pursued as far as Fatshan, a distance of seven miles, and seventeen junks captured and burnt. In consequence of orders not to molest this large and important city, the three junks which passed through the creek on which it is built effected their escape. The result of the expedition, however, was the capture of between seventy and eighty heavily-armed junks, mounting on an average from ten to fourteen guns (many of them long 32-pounders), nearly all of European manufacture.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Havre from Osborne late on Monday evening.

Count de Nesselrode, accompanied by his daughter, the Baroness de Seebach, is staying at Havre.

The Marquis de Moustier, the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, has arrived in Paris.

The Spanish General Prim has also arrived in Paris.

It is rumoured that two authors were to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour—M. Alexandre Dumas, jun., and Theodore Barrière.

The French papers warmly defend the conduct of M. Thouvenel, in the affairs of the Principalities, and repeat the foolish distiches against Lord de Stedcliffe which have been current in their columns for the last ten years. The Legitimist papers seem to think that the time has come for the reconstruction of French alliances; but generally, there seems to be no idea that the harmony of Europe could be seriously endangered by the discussion.

#### SPAIN.

The news from Madrid simply is, that political arrests have entirely ceased, and that the country is again tranquil. Some of the persons condemned for participation in the recent insurrection in Andalusia have been pardoned.

#### RUSSIA.

Russia has made an application to the Porte with the view to such a modification of the Treaty of Paris as will enable her to employ a larger number of vessels of war to carry on her present operations on the coast of Circassia.

#### ITALY.

The King of Naples has decided that none of the prisoners condemned for the late revolutionary attempt at Sapri are to be executed. Nicotera (Colonel Pisciane's accomplice) is to be imprisoned for life.

The refusal of the Neapolitan Government to restore some packages captured on board the *Capitani*, would, it was thought, lead to a rupture with Sardinia.

Accounts from Genoa announce that a plot had been discovered at the hulks in that port. The convicts had arranged to rise on their guards, and then escape. Great agitation reigned amongst the convicts, in spite of the energetic conduct of the authorities, who had executed two ringleaders. An attempt had been made to assassinate two officers.

We read in a letter from Turin, "You have no doubt already heard of the death of the celebrated novelist, Eugene Sue, who was living at Annecy, in Savoy. I understand that the Sardinian government having

received information that the French refugees living in Savoy, intended making, on the occasion of the funeral of M. Sue, a political demonstration, has given the most strict orders that nothing of the kind shall be allowed to take place."

Miss White has been liberated. A correspondent, dating from Turin, says, "Our government has thought it inexpedient to bring to trial a woman who formally declares in her pleadings, and writes to all her friends in England, that Mazzini is the Christ of the Age."

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Two hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Galata. The establishment of the *Sacred Fraternity* was saved.

The tribes of the Mutas have pillaged the Christians in the town of Samr. M. de Lessens, French Consul at Beyrout, has gone to the spot to demand a public reparation of the outrage.

The Porte has, it is said, resolved to strengthen the fortifications of Widdin, and to arm them afresh, as was done in the winter and spring at Silistria and Rousteouk. Strong ramparts are to be erected on the side of the Danube.

A serious affair has taken place at Islatavia in the Caucasus, between the Russian troops and the main body of the forces of Shumly, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of four hundred killed and wounded. The Russians had eight men killed and forty-seven wounded.

#### AMERICA.

The insurgents at Lawrence, Kansas, have yielded. Governor Walker's prompt action in concentrating a strong force of United States' troops in the vicinity of Lawrence had the desired effect.

The vanguard of the army for Utah set out from Leavenworth, Kansas, for the salt Lake city on the 18th ultimo. Governor Cummins was to leave for Utah on the 15th of August. The deputy-clerk of the United States Court at that Lake city has addressed to the Government at Washington, a letter, containing certain of Judge Drummond's statements, and some other, like "The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of Governor B. Young, and the federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the responsibility." These papers, says the writer, are still in existence, and have never been disturbed.

Advices from Washington report that the State Department had been advised that the pending difficulties between Spain and Mexico would be arranged in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and that the proposed naval demonstration against Vera Cruz would not take place.

The intelligence from New Grenada is decidedly favourable to an amicable and speedy adjustment of the questions in dispute between that Republic and the United States.

The Ottawas Indians of Kansas have surrendered their tribal character, and become citizens of the United States. The troubles with the Sioux Indians are ended.

A horrible series of crimes has been committed at Cincinnati by a German named Kohler, who, after strangling his wife, proceeded to the dwelling of Mr. N. T. Horton, a respectable citizen, set fire to his house, and then stabbed him, killing him instantly. He afterwards cut his own throat. Another account says that the murderer was a servant of Mr. Horton, and that the motive was jealousy. A still more dreadful occurrence happened in the same city on the following day. Twenty children in the German district were poisoned by lozenges containing arsenic, which were scattered along the streets by a man and two boys. Two of the children died, and others were not expected to live. At first it was said that the man was seen to offer small packages of lozenges in the streets to several persons; it now appears that the man was drunk, and carelessly allowed the lozenges, which were made to kill vermin, to escape from his pockets.

#### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The attention of Europe has been concentrated during the week upon the question of the Danubian Principalities. The Ambassadors of Russia, Sardinia, and Prussia followed the example of M. Thouvenel. They lowered their flags, removed their escutcheons from their respective embassies, and in a note couched in identical terms, announced the cessation of their diplomatic relations with the Porte, and their approaching departure from Constantinople. Meanwhile, the Ambassadors of England and Austria confirmed the Porte in its opposition to the demand of the four Powers—namely, the annulling of the late elections in Moldavia, which are unfavourable to the union of the Principalities. Now the four Powers favour their union under an independent Prince; but to this scheme Austria, England, and the Porte were opposed; and therefore the situation promised to be difficult. It will be seen by reference to our Parliamentary report, however, that the difficulty is removed. It seems to have been decided by the English Government, at a conference held with the Emperor and his Ministers at Osborne House, that after all there is no reason why the elections should not be held over again.

**THE HARVEST ABROAD.**—The harvest is so very plentiful in Austria in general, and in the Banat (Eastern Hungary) in particular, that the "metzen" of Banat wheat has been sold in the Vienna corn market for 14s. 6d. At the end of July, 1856, the same quantity fetched 35s. The wheat harvest of Naples is a crop and a half; the bean harvest is double the average crop. More wine will be made this year than last. At the departure of the last mail the crops in the West Indies had been mostly got in; they were rather over an average.

**DUTCH ENTERPRISE.**—A gigantic enterprise is now going on in Holland, being nothing less than blocking up two arms of the sea, and replacing them by a navigable canal for merchant vessels of the largest burden. By this operation an extent of land of 35,000 acres, of the finest quality, will be gained from the Scheldt. This canal, which will be completed in the course of two years, will be 6½ miles in length, and provided with towing-paths on both sides, and aqueducts and other works requisite for draining off the waters. There are to be locks at both ends of the canal, with wet docks. A double railway, commencing from Flushing, and terminating at Bergen-op-Zoom, is to run along the sides. By this railway Flushing will be brought into immediate communication with all the railways of Germany.

**ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.**—The Netherlands Government has presented to the States General a project de loi, having for its object the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. The basis of the project will be an indemnity, which is calculated at 34,000,000 guilders, to be paid to the proprietors of slaves.

**RUSSIA IN ASIA.**—The "Nord" says:—"Several foreign journals have recently spoken of a descent which the Russians are said to have attempted on the southern bank of the Caspian Sea, forming part of the Russian territory. Accounts from St. Petersburg explain this fact, and place the affair in its true light. The Persian province of Astrabad is infested by hordes of Turcomans, who do not confine themselves to pillage, but even carry off men and enslave them to slavery. Among others a Russian courier fell into their hands. In consequence the Russian commandant of the maritime station of Astrabad attacked and took possession of the stronghold of these brigands, roughly chastised them, and delivered the prisoners, among whom were several Russian and Persian subjects."

**REVOLT IN MADAGASCAR.**—A revolt has broken out in the province of Emirine, Madagascar. Upwards of 4,000 insurgents had made their appearance before the Queen, claiming protection against the brutality of her delegates in the provinces. But not only were their complaints unattended to, but 1,800 were arrested and thrown into confinement, to be put to death on the 1st of June, at the fate of "The Bath." The accounts received proceed to say:—"It appears, however, that Prince Rakoute, on learning this decision of the Queen, formally protested against so sanguinary an order, and affirmed that the execution should not take place. He added that already too much blood had been shed by his mother's government, and that it was his firm intention for the future to see that a more humane and more equitable system of administration should be acted on with respect to the Hova people. This declaration, made publicly, in presence of the Queen, of her ministers, and of the whole court, had produced an immense sensation, and grave events were expected, in case the Government ventured to proceed to the execution of the prisoners." The presence in the waters of St. Louis of eight vessels of war of the French division in the Chinese seas has produced a great sensation.

**THURNEYSSEN, DEFALUTER.**—The debts of M. Charles Thurneyssen, whose failure and flight took place in May last, and who has been thus far screened from capture, amount, it appears, to £640,000, while his assets at the best will not exceed £60,000. For ten years he had been insolvent, and for seven he had been regularly plundering his clients. The creditors are endeavouring to bring two of his Thurneyssens—under liability as partners, owing to mutual transactions entered into at various periods, and the Tribunal of Commerce has postponed its decision for a fortnight.

#### THE INDIAN MUTINY.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

DELHI had not fallen up to June 27. There had been a good deal of fighting outside the Fort walls. The rebels were repulsed with loss on every occasion. The city was reported to be full of sick and wounded, and cholera prevalent. Reinforcements had commenced reaching the British camp, which was stated to number from 7,000 to 8,000 Europeans and 5,000 natives.

General Van Courtland, marching upon Hansi and Hisar, had two engagements with the rebels near Sira. The rebels fled in disorder, leaving 200 dead on the field, besides prisoners.

The Punjab remains quiet.

The Bombay and Madras armies continue firmly loyal.

Gen. Woodburn's columns had crushed the rebellion at Anarnahad.

Intelligence has been received of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Tylahad, Sectopore, Sangor, Nowgong, Bundar, Futtyahar, Miora, and Indore.

The governors of the provinces are at their respective seats. The money market is in a very unsettled state. Money is difficult to be had on any terms. Government Securities had given away considerably.

The first batch of China troops arrived in Calcutta, per *St. Anne*, on the 2nd of July.

From China there is no news of importance.

#### TRIAL OF ITALIAN CONSPIRATORS IN FRANCE.

The trial of the three Italians, Tibaldi, Grilli, alias Siro, and Bartolotti, for conspiring to assassinate the Emperor of the French, commenced on Thursday morning week. Little interest was taken in the proceedings by the public.

The first witness examined, Grilli, denied all knowledge of M. Massarenti, the alleged assassin of the Emperor. He asserted that he was in his room when he saw a French constable, named Mazzini. He denied having pointed out the Emperor to the two other prisoners. Grilli was next examined through an interpreter. He confessed that he had, through poverty, accepted the mission of killing the Emperor, and asserted that it was in the house of Mazzini in London, and by Mazzini himself, that he was entrusted with that mission. Mazzini gave him private instructions in the presence of Massarenti, and told him to use the password of "Da per te la loro imperatore," by means of which he would be recognized as a safe man by Tibaldi. The sum of £40 in gold was given him by Massarenti in a public-house in London, and that on the evening of his arrival in Paris he visited Tibaldi, to whom he confided the nature of his mission. He repeated that on one occasion he met at the house of Mazzini a Frenchman, whom Mazzini called Roger Roline. The Frenchman remained a very short time in the house, but was discussed with Mazzini on the hours at which the Emperor left the Tuilleries. Bartolotti made a similar confession; with this difference, that he stated that he was simply employed to watch and report the movements of the Emperor, and never undertook to assassinate him. The first witness examined was a tailor, named Gerard, who had been condemned to four years imprisonment for having belonged to a secret society. His examination tended to prove that in 1852 he received from Ledra 1500 in 500s, which he was commissioned to hand to a person who would claim it of him at the Place de la Concorde. The President stated that this sum was in fact presented to a former officer named Kersch, who had formed the project of assassinating the Emperor. Other witnesses were heard on behalf of the prosecution, but their evidence was without weight or interest. The prosecution also rested their case on several letters, said to have been written by Mazzini, and signed "Gui," "Joseph," and "Guisepe." He is represented as advising that men should be sent to execute "the affair of Paris,"—that they should go "two and two," to act independently of each other; and the two men, Bartolotti and Grilli, formed one of these couples. Massarenti and Campanella were to judge of the fitness of these two men; and as money would be required, they were to go to "James," "our friend at the brewery"—interpreted by the French authorities to mean "St. James St. Paul, a brewer." A letter to Campanella, in the handwriting of Mazzini, was seized at the post-office; it disclosed the addresses, and led to the apprehension of the prisoners and their arrest. There are other letters, some seized at the post-office, and some found on the prisoners; but they are quite as obscure.

The evidence was exhausted on the first day of the trial. On the following day the Attorney-General spoke to the evidence. His speech was in a great measure a recapitulation of the bill of indictment. "Think God," said he, in conclusion, "the part those conspirators had to fill is concluded. Our duty is accomplished. It is for you, gentlemen of the jury, to perform yours with the independence and firmness which belong to honourable and free men."

M. Desmarest then pleaded for Tibaldi, and endeavoured to convince the jury that there was no evidence to convict his client but the unsupported declaration of his fellow-prisoners. M. Lacan spoke in defence of Grilli. He demanded the acquittal of his client, on the ground that he had never intended to assassinate the Emperor. He had never even seen his Majesty, nor had he ever gone out armed. M. Lacan followed by Bartolotti, and pursued the same line of argument. The Attorney-General shortly replied, the President summed up, and the jury, after remaining in consultation some forty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts against the three conspirators, but with extenuating circumstances in favour of Grilli and Bartolotti. The Court then sentenced Tibaldi to transportation, and Grilli and Bartolotti to imprisonment for fifteen years.

**THE HOPE CASE.**—Mr. and Mrs. Hope, after numerous legal proceedings relative to their divorce and to the possession of their children, before the courts both of England and France, came in March, 1855, to an arrangement that the youngest child, John Henry, should remain with Mrs. Hope. Last week, Mr. Hope applied to the Civil Tribunal at Paris to order that the child in question should be given up to him, and he based his demand on the ground that the Court of Chancery in England had decided that all the children should be placed under his care, and that as the arrangement of March, 1855, was not legal, he was not bound by it. The tribunal decided that as the parties are English, as Mr. Hope refused to receive his wife into his house, though not legally separated from her, and as besides the interests of the child required that he should remain with his mother, it (the tribunal) had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that Mr. Hope's application must be dismissed with costs.

**SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.**—The "New York Daily Times," and the "Journal of Commerce," deplore the inability of United States shipowners to compete with the iron-built propeller steamers of British construction, which are now taking so large a share of the Atlantic trade. They say, "It is distinctly recognised (and predictions are already made that we only see the beginning of the end), that sailing vessels must gradually yet inevitably disappear from the Atlantic before the omnipotent power of steam. While many of our finest ships are lying idle, there are stated to be upwards of eighty steamers being built in the ports of Great Britain alone, all but two or three being screw-propellers; and many of them intended for the Atlantic trade. In other words, they are intended to beat our sailing ships out of the market, and to outdo them. What is to be done? If any one still believes that we can build steamers to compete with the iron-built steamers of England, we can only refer him to the experience of every company who have navigated the Atlantic. It has been long admitted on all hands that paddle steamers cannot be employed at a profit without a government subsidy. Screw-propellers can, and hence the phenomenon now witnessed in England of the all but universal adoption of the screw. But wooden vessels are too heavy for rapid screw propulsion. An experiment made by one company of building half their screw steamers of wood has proved a failure, and was abandoned after one or two vessels had been constructed, and iron is now the only material used. There is not a single screw-propeller on the stocks in this country for the European trade; there are upwards of eighty in England. The obvious and unavoidable conclusion is, that we cannot build them without loss."

**THE WINES WE DRINK.**—A great sensation has been caused at Oporto by the discovery of extensive frauds in the wine trade. It appears that mixtures to represent port wine are manufactured in England and Hamburg, and sent out in ships to Oporto, where by means of falsified certificates the mixtures are imported into England as port wine. About three thousand pipes of these mixtures are now in London. Ten pipes of the mixtures have been seized by the customs at Oporto on board a ship from England. The captain declared he had the pipes on board merely to give the wine the benefit of a sea voyage. The mixture has been tested, and found to be a composition of bad alcohol, molasses, and the essence of tur. The Portuguese authorities refuse to give up the ten pipes. There can be no doubt but that they would have been imported into England and sold as the veritable production of the Douro shipped at Oporto.



## THE STORY OF THE GREASED CARTRIDGES

Goorkhas have turned up so frequently in the history of the present difficulties in India—their name, hitherto unfamiliar, is now so common in





GOORKHA CHIEFS.

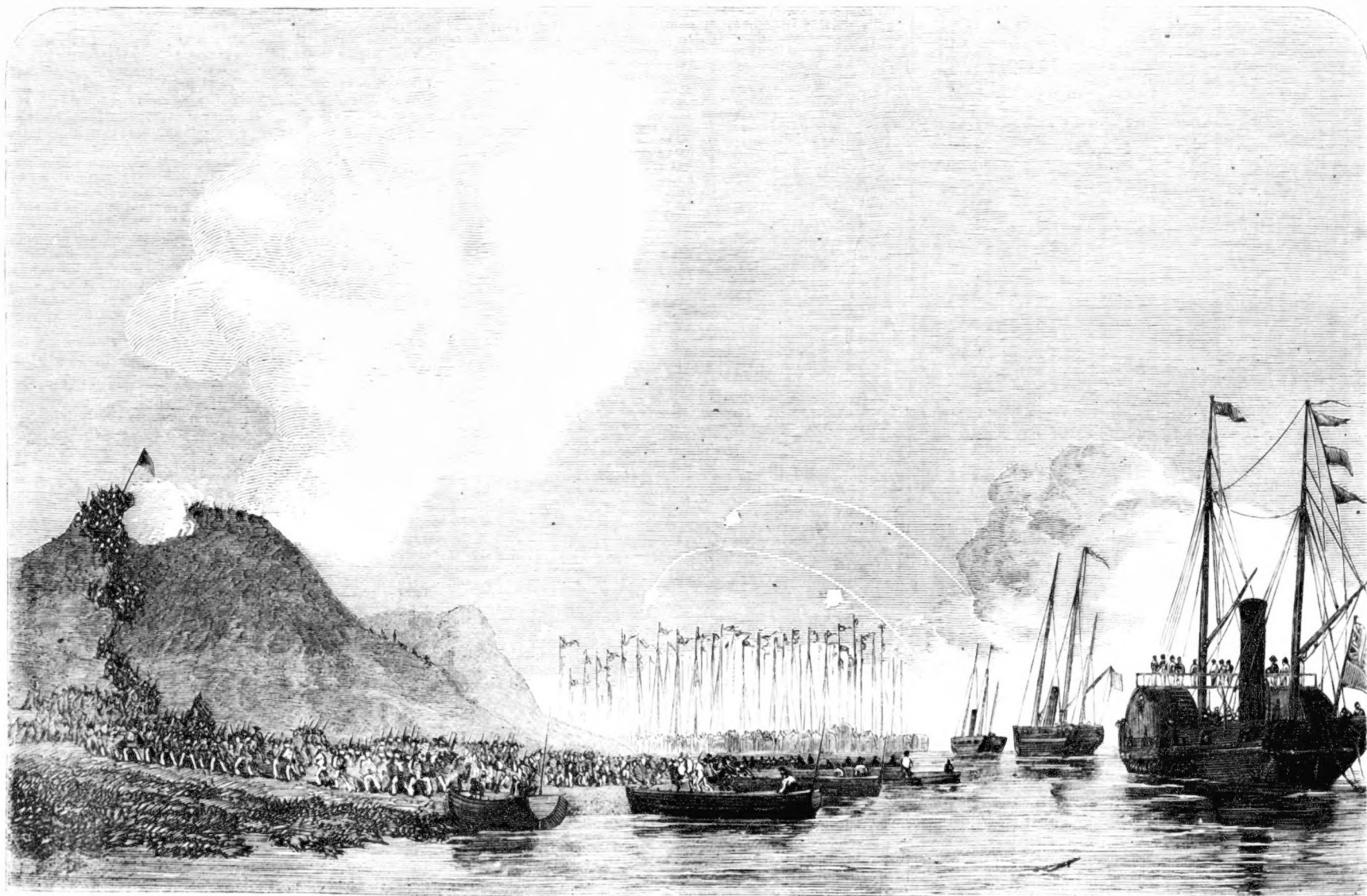
the mouths of those who discuss the mutiny—that we have felt bound to give our readers, by means of the graver, some idea of what they look like.

The Goorkhas who recruit (or recruited) our native Indian army are more numerous than the Sikhs; but still they do not bear a very large proportion in the ranks. In their sphere there are no better troops in the world, it is said; and their numbers are not at all likely to be reduced—nor indeed are the Sikh auxiliaries.

Probably the Goorkhas will be increased, although they are unable to endure any better than Europeans the extreme heat of the plains. Still, after both Sikhs and Goorkha troops have been duly considered, the Hindoo element re-appears, and it must be kept in due subordination. From the Hindoo soldiery that may hereafter be retained in the Bengal army the sacerdotal caste must henceforth be completely excised. But after what has passed, and is passing, not even a large addition of Goorkha

regiments, not even the formation of a lower caste Hindoo army in Bengal can re-inspire security. Something more is required, and that something is undoubtedly a large permanent increase of European regiments.

Although the Goorkha battalions at Simla and Almora mutinied, elsewhere they are said to have distinguished themselves by fidelity and courage. General Barnard has one battalion of them in the army before Delhi.



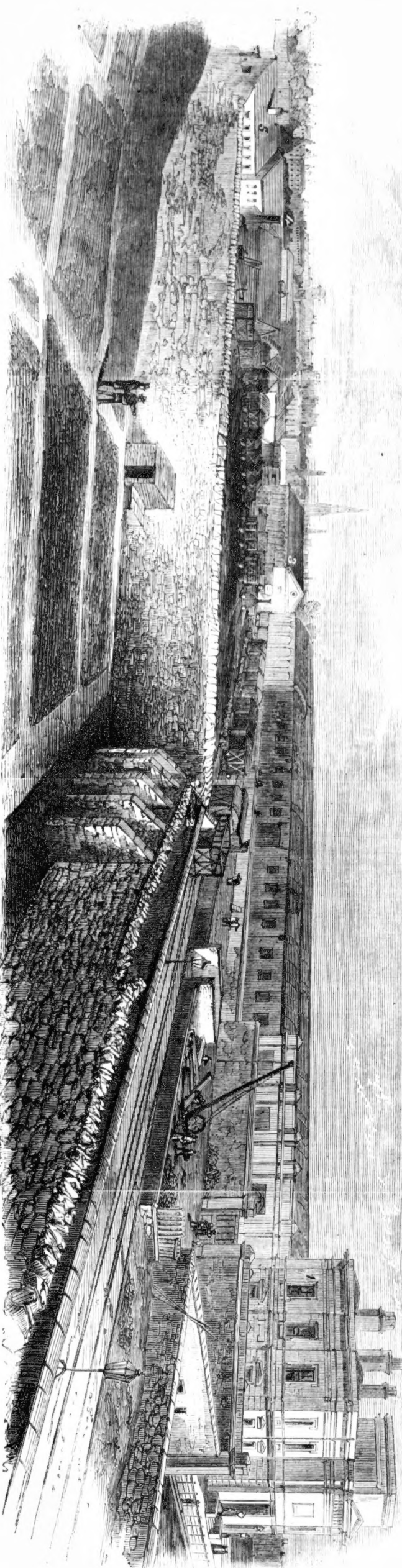
THE MARINES STORMING THE FORT OPPOSITE HYACINTH ISLAND, CANTON RIVER



Journal of the American Statistical Association

and the village house by the river station and preceding it is a small and beautiful building, could reach "pollen" village in a few minutes. Many conversations have taken place and that he had had a quarrel with the priest.

### 5. Snollen's Cottage



And that the wall beside a certain window was accepted as by the iron heel of a shoe—that since the search took place consequently upon the information given by Spoilzie's wife, they have abandoned the idea that the murderer ob-

about persons who were. In the original information the witness deposed to having seen the bag which enveloped the money, and which had been used as a duster, on the day of, or the day before, the murder. She now said that she remembered it was three or four days before the murder.

A witness was also produced to account for only one razor being found in November last. This he did by showing that the dam put up did not include within its compass the spot where the second razor was found.

of fourteen years, who said—The prisoner is my father. I am within a month of my majority, and I am now sixteen years of age. I saw my father on the evening of the murder between half-past five and six o'clock, crossing the line, and proceeding towards the terminus. He had something swinging in his hand. I do not know what it was he carried; it appeared to be something empty. I next saw him about half eight o'clock on the roof of the forge. He was standing by the chimney, on which I thought was a plank which was raised from the roof to the set-off of the chimney. We looked from the window in consequence of my father being so late away from home. I recognise two rascals out of the four now shown me as belonging to my father. I do not know the other two. The rag now produced to the police should show me a piece of red rag or clamois leather, to deny the knowledge of them. The hammers I now see belonged to my father. The witnesses here gave evidence in corroboration of the previous witness with respect to the prisoner's conduct during the illness of his wife. The locks now produced are those which my father used to fasten the oilskins. He had then built up to the time of Mr. Little's murder, but soon afterwards he had only one. Previous to my father's arrest, I took a key from his pocket and opened a drawer, in which I saw eight sovereigns and 17s. 6d. in silver; I counted it over and put it back.

The witness's informations were here read over by the Clerk of the Crown. In these the witness made no mention of having seen the prisoner from dinner-time one o'clock till the period when he saw him on the roof of the old forge, and, in fact, said that he did not see him within those hours. He was now asked for an explanation of this discrepancy, as well as to explain why it was that he had stated that he was at school every day during the week in which the murder was committed, while now he said he was not at school on the day of the murder, and that he was at home with his mother. He said that he was at school on the day he made no reply. It was then elicited from the witness that the prisoner's wife and daughter were both away from home on the day of the arrest, and that he was so for a week previously.

A locksmith was next called to open the brass padlock found in the red lead bucket in which the silver was concealed in the watercloset. On the cap being removed, the interior was found to be packed with red lead. The witness gave evidence as then given of Spollen having, in the course of his business, received the red lead, but in a square box, not a round tub in any way similar to that in which the silver was found.

The witness was then produced to account for only one rag being found in the watercloset, and for the other three being in the cap, and did not intimate that he was not at school on the day of the murder, but that he was at home, in which case it appears that while the second rag was found



Mr. Hughes deposed to having seen a poker and a towel marked with blood (which was produced) in Mr. Little's room on the day it was opened.

Mr. Hanbury did not hear that the platform door was found open on the morning after the murder. Catherine Campbell was three months in the custody of the police. There were serious suspicions against other persons than Spollen. A person could close the platform gate after going out by catching hold of the panneling.

James Meares said that he had taken away the mole-skin waistcoat and trousers which the prisoner wore at the time of his arrest. Afterwards Dr. Geoghegan had them.

This closed the case for the prosecution, which did not terminate till Monday morning.

#### THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Curran now addressed the jury for the defence. He called on the jury seriously to observe the cool levity of man in which the children of the prisoner had come forward to swear away the life of their father. This he ascribed to an external influence operating on their young minds; and he could prove to demonstration that neither of these children could be believed. They assumed to fix dates with the greatest confidence—it being absurd to suppose that such children could really do so. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to remark that the saviour window, of which they had heard so much, was capable of only being opened from the inside. How could a man then get in by it? Moreover, a man coming along the roof could not fail to be observed by Mr. Little. Again, if the carotid artery of deceased had been cut, as averred by the Crown, a spout of blood would most probably have bespattered the assassin. Now, the saviour window was only ten inches wide, and the murderer, in escaping from it, must have rubbed the framework, and, his clothes being bloody, left some trace of his passage. No such trace, however, existed. With regard to the money found in a linen bag in the workshop, everybody had access to those premises, and the Crown did not even try to trace the bag to Spollen. It was not clear that this money ever belonged to the railway, and any person might have placed it where it was found. To return to Lucy Spollen: she, it was clear, was an intelligent child, and might easily be tampered with. They all knew what a woman could do, and was it beyond probability that both these children were tutored by some one who did not appear in the evidence? It was necessary (continued Mr. Curran) to fix dates. They found the children giving their evidence unhesitatingly; but no one could believe that they could safely speak to facts so important merely from recollection. But was it on their testimony that the prisoner was to be condemned to an ignominious death? Lucy Spollen had sworn that she possessed a blue bonnet a year anterior to Christmas, and yet she could not remember whether Mr. Little was killed at the end or beginning of last year! No mark was on this bonnet by which it could be recognised, and yet these children identified it without any hesitation. No one else, however, was called upon to identify it. Completeness was here. Who fixed the date by reference to this crime? Who taught the children to fasten their thoughts upon this event exclusively? He (the Learned Gentleman) approached this evidence for the prosecution as the result of conspiracy—between the wife of the prisoner and those children—the very probability of which unfitted them for belief. [At the allusion to his wife the prisoner evinced considerable emotion, lower of his head on to his hands, his face became suffused, a blue leaden band of perspiration hung on his forehead.] Did any human being, save those two unfortunate children, see the prisoner on the evening of the murder going to or coming from the terminus? Was he met by any one—any of his fellow-workmen? Not one. On the other hand, had not every one of the lock in the bucket of red lead had been looked upon by the Attorney-General as of paramount importance, but looks of this description were made by thousands, and to endeavour to prove identity in such a case was absurd. A great deal also turned upon the hammer and razor found in the canal. Whoever wielded it, the hammer found in the canal was without doubt the instrument with which the murder was committed: it fitted exactly to the wound. But what reason was there to conclude that it was Spollen's hammer? Was it ever seen in his possession? It was a remarkable hammer, it had been greatly used; and if Spollen had used it, it would have been known to him. Then, as to the finding of the second razor could it not be that the razor was thrown into the canal to get out of a case? Why gave the police information of its whereabouts? The Judge said: "Those who hide can find it," and did the jury believe that Joseph Spollen had no other object than the gratification of an unbecomingly curious interest in taking the key from his father's pocket, and opening the drawer where the razor was hidden? He would ask them rather, when they recollected that this occurred a short time before the prisoner's arrest, was it not more likely that the wretched boy went to that drawer for the purpose of making a case by the discoloration of two sovereigns? Mr. Curran then announced to the fact that Spollen's clothes which were given over to Dr. Geoghegan, were not produced, and that the said gentleman was not examined about the razor. Was the towel found in the murdered man's office Spollen's? If it belonged to him, would it not have been easy of identification? It had been brought by a powerful aid in proving that he was not James Spollen. The name was cut out, and no one was brought to identify it. He had now brought under their notice the various facts of the case. They had the evidence of the children. Let them ask themselves, was this evidence the natural result of a feeling of justice? Was it more justice that brought Lucy Spollen there to hang her father? Was it more justice that brought the boy forward to swear in the cool manner he had done against his father, without shedding a tear or evincing the slightest emotion, grasping the razor calmly in his hand, and volunteering statements against the prisoner at the bar? Did they believe that was natural—as it human? Was there any other reason on the face of the earth for the arrest of James Spollen than the circumstance of money being found within some distance of his residence, and in a place to which some hundred men or so had access? And on this evidence they were asked to convict the prisoner of the murder of Mr. Little! The real secret was, they were asked to convict him because there was an outcry in England and Ireland about this murder: a sacrifice was needed, and James Spollen was arrested.

The Learned Counsel concluded his address by an emphatic appeal to the jury on behalf of his client.

Evidence was then given to prove the discrepancy between the sworn informations of the girl Lucy Spollen, and her evidence given on the trial; and to the character of the prisoner, who was described as quiet, sober, and of general good conduct.

Mr. C. C. on being called, said he saw a napkin stained with blood in Mr. Little's room. He examined it, and saw that there was a cut in it. There was not a piece cut out. The two round holes now in the towel were not in it when it was examined the first time in the room.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., replied for the Crown. The counsel on the other side, he said, had laid it down that the prisoner's wife and children had entered into a conspiracy to take away his life. Some attempt should have been made to establish the charge. No evidence had been given, however, that a disagreement ever took place between the prisoner and his wife. The children, too, had evidently received the most tender attention, and what motive could they have for conspiring against their father's life? In civilised life no woman could be got to commit such an act. And what was it supposed to be done for? For the purpose of getting a reward of £500. The assumption was a libel against nature. Three such misstatements as these described by the prisoner's counsel could not exist; or if they did, it was scarcely likely that they would concoct a story that would not leave them open to contradiction. The Learned Counsel proceeded to answer other points in the speech for the defence. He said he was not prepared for the announcement that Lucy Spollen's evidence had been retracted between a justice and his clerk. He would ask, were the child's inaccuracies designed, or was it intended to reject her whole evidence merely because she spoke with uncertainty in one particular? The next matter of importance was the finding of the hammer and razor. He (Mr. Brewster) concurred with Mr. Curran in believing that one of the hammers in court was used in the murder, and that there was not the slightest evidence to prove that it had been Spollen's; but he could not concur with him in his views about the razor, for the man who threw the razor into the canal did so believing that he consigned them to obscurity, and therefore there was nothing opposed to the belief that Spollen would cast them there. Mr. Brewster concluded with an appeal to the jury to do their duty.

#### THE VERDICT.

The case being closed late on Monday evening, Judge Monahan deferred his summing up till the next morning, when he went with great care through the whole of the evidence.

The jury then retired, taking with them the hammers and razors. About an hour after they returned, and handed in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The prisoner, who was standing at the time, suddenly lifted his right hand in a confused manner above his head, then struck the dock rail, and after one or two convulsive sobs sank into the arms of the turnkeys behind him, exclaiming aloud, while his tears flowed copiously, "My children! my children!" He then appeared to faint. After he had recovered a little, by the assistance of the jailer, who gave him water to drink, and cooled his forehead with wet cloths, the prisoner rose, and said:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I find I am not exactly myself. My convictions are that I have stood before twelve of my countrymen with happy homes themselves. I thought they would have taken my case into their serious consideration. I will not condemn a woman, but it is a dreadful thing to be in the hands of a female tigress. I should return thanks to the two gentlemen, the pillars of the law, upon the bench. I am too sensitive, perhaps, when I say the Crown blackened my character too much, but I have escaped, thanks and praise to the Almighty God. My character seems irretrievably impaired. If I can I will retire to some colony, where I can eke out a trifling subsistence. I hope it will be in my power to do so. I return thanks to the gentlemen of the press for the manner in which they have been silent during my incarceration."

The excitement and attention which were produced in the crowded court, during this scene, were, it need not be said, very marked.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 52.

### A FEW NOTABLES.

SUMNER—OXFORD—DERBY.

LET us take our stand in the outer lobby, and for a short time notice the Parliamentary and other notables, great and small, as they pass by. We can see them better here than in the House. It requires a practised eye to know members in the House, especially when they have their hats on, as the light descending from the ceiling throws the face into shade. We have known honourable members look half an hour for a friend in the House without success, although the said friend has been there all the while; but in the lobby there is no such difficulty. That tall manly fellow with collar turned down, and a strong walking-stick in his hand? That is the Honourable Mr. Sumner, the member of the American Senate, who was assaulted by Brooke. He is a constant attendant here. Through the favour of the Speaker he has the *entrée* when he chooses. To-night the debate on the Divorce Bill is to come on, and he hopes to hear Gladstone speak. He is a very fine looking man, and has the reputation of being an orator himself. He has a large circle of acquaintance in London, amongst the men of the Shaftesbury school. He was introduced to the Speaker by Lord Ebrington. The Bishop, who is striding across the lobby, is Samuel Wilberforce, of Oxford. It is the Divorce debate that has attracted him. He is not an unfrequent attendant upon the House. You see he also marches in without question by the door-keeper. All bishops, being peers of Parliament, have a right to go in. Other bishops have to seek permission like common folk. You see there are no signs of fasting and maceration about the right reverend father, albeit he is a member of the school which patronises such things. On the contrary, he is inclined to be corpulent in person, has a jolly good humoured face, and, as we can testify, is fond of launching a joke, and can laugh heartily at the jokes of others. But here comes my Lord Derby: the gentleman there in spectacles. You are disappointed by his appearance. Well, most people are at first sight. We were ourselves. Our imagination had painted the representative of the House of Stanley as a tall, stalwart, broad-shouldered baron; but you see he is nothing of the sort. The fact is, but few of the members of our oldest families are large men. There is about a dozen men in the House of Commons of the height of six feet, but with one or two exceptions they are all of plebeian origin. The Stanleys, the Gordons, the Russells, the Duffs, the Lennoxes, &c., are none of them above the average, and some of them below it. But let us keep to our task.

### COX—AYRTON.

The diminutive gentleman there, with a hat which from its breadth of brim seems to be intended for an umbrella as well as a hat, is the redoubtable Mr. Cox, the new member for Finsbury; and the taller man, the brim of whose "till" is slightly curled—the gentleman with remarkably sleepy eyes—is Mr. Ayrton. "Will he speak to-night?" Of course he will. He spoke the first night that he entered, and we do not believe that he has missed a night yet. At all events, on the average, he has spoken more than once every night of the session, for on some evenings he has addressed the House half-a-dozen times. The Honourable Member is unquestionably a clever man; but if he would speak less and think more he would have more influence in the House. "Ah, it is no use," said our honest friend the late Mr. Mantz once, when talking of long speeches: "you can't have expansion and strength too in the same material. I never knew a very long speech that hadn't a good deal of nonsense in it."

### GENERAL THOMPSON.

But let us call your attention to the old gentleman who is coming from the library, for he is a special favourite of ours, and, indeed, of all those who know him. We mean the short, white-headed old man without his hat—that is Major-General Perronet Thompson, member for Bradford. "And who is General Thompson?" Ah! it is a sign you are but a youth, or you could not have failed to have heard of General Thompson; for perhaps, on the whole, there is no more remarkable man in the House of Commons. First, he may be said to be the Father of Free Trade—for when Bright was only a boy of 15, and Cobden a youth of 21, General Thompson had worked out the theory, and settled it upon so firm a basis in his famous "Catechism of the Corn Laws," that from that time the principle was settled—and all that had to be done was to agitate for its adoption. All due honour to Cobden and Bright, and the rest of the League; but, after all, they were only the workers—the thinker was unquestionably Thomas Perronet Thompson. "Did you ever read the 'Catechism of the Corn Laws?'" said an eminent member of the League to us some 20 years ago. "No." "Then read it, for there you will find all the arguments that our agitators have ever used, and many more that they could not use, because they did not understand them." Nor is this the only thing that the good old General has done. He was first a midshipman—then became a soldier—was once governor of Sierra Leone, and it is said that he is the only governor that came home uninjured in health—and further, he was for a time in the thick of the Napoleonic wars—has been to India—is a great mathematician—profound musical theorist—has written innumerable articles, pamphlets, &c.; and as to languages, can talk in most of the tongues of the babbling earth. Not a foreigner comes to the lobby but may have a chat with the old General—turbaned Turk, strangely-titled Parsee, Hindoo Rajah, or swallow-tailed European—it is all the same to General Thompson. The Honourable and Gallant Gentleman does not often speak now, but when he does he generally utters something that cleaves into the very heart of the question. Take, for instance, his saying about the Chinese poisonings—"300 poisoned and not one dead? Why, I will defy all the physicians in Europe to poison three hundred people, and not kill one." The old gentleman shakes his head over this Indian mutiny. "Ah," said he to a friend of ours, "there must have been something wrong going on; for those sepoys, if they had been kindly treated, would much rather have nursed the babies than shot the fathers and mothers." And then he went on to tell the following story as an illustration of the danger of interfering with the religious feelings of the natives:—"When I was in India, I was going one day to my tent, and seeing a circle of earth with a fire in the middle, I jumped over it; and what was my surprise to receive soon after a deputation of sepoys to inform me that by so doing I had so polluted their dinner which was cooking that the whole of it had been thrown away. 'Well,' said I, 'what am I to do?' 'Oh!' said the speaker, 'the sahib must give us money to buy another dinner,' which request of course I immediately complied with." The old General is now seventy-four years, but Time has laid his hand lightly upon him. He can attend the House from four till three in the morning, and then walk home. We saw him creeping along Parliament Street last week, in the broad daylight, when the hands of the Horse Guards clock were pointing to 3.45 a.m.

### "IS THAT SIR JOHN POTTER?"

No, Sir John is twice his size; and further, it is our opinion that Sir John will never be seen in the House again. He has had a stroke of paralysis—slight, it is said, but sufficient to warn him that the House of Commons is no place for him. Before next session, it is probable that the Hon. Member will finish his short parliamentary career by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

### SIR RICHARD BETHELL.

The old gentleman whom you see walking with slow and stately pace across the lobby is Sir Richard Bethell, M.P. for Aylesbury, and her Majesty's Attorney General. He has a stern battle to fight to-night for he has to take the lead in working his Divorce Bill through committee against a host of powerful and bitter foes. And further, he will have to fight almost alone. Sir George Grey may occasionally come to his help, and Lord Palmerston may now and then throw in a shot, but as it is a "legal measure," the principal burthen must fall upon our Attorney-General. Sir Henry Keating, the Solicitor-General, ought to be a good auxiliary; but he is new to his office, and between ourselves, does not seem to be a very efficient addition to the debating power of the Government. But Mr. Attorney, though opposed by all the talent of the Opposition, having Henley, Lord John Manners, Disraeli, Malins, &c., on his front, and Mr. Gladstone on his right flank, will be found quite a match for them all; for on such questions as this, there is not a man in the House comparable in debate to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman. When you first hear him speak you will probably be disappointed, for there is a good deal of affectation in his manner, and he has

a lip in his utterance, which if you were to shut your eyes, would make you think you were listening to an affected young lady; but give him your attention, and you will soon find that you have no ordinary man before you. His knowledge is amazing, his dexterity in unravelling a legal entanglement is unrivalled. Nor is he wanting in quickness of retort, as you will soon perceive. And as to his style, though he makes no pretensions to the flowing oratory of Gladstone, yet in "choosing the right word for the right place," he is Gladstone's superior. Indeed it may be said of the Hon. Member for the University of Oxford and Sir Richard, as was said of Fox and Pitt: Gladstone never wants a word, but Bethell never wants *the* word. Of course, Gladstone is far-away the best orator of the two; but give Bethell his subject, and in a close, sharp fight in committee, he is at all times the great orator's match. You see the Learned Gentleman has under his arm a bundle of briefs. He always walks into the House thus loaded, that he may employ the intervals between the debates in which he is not wanted, in preparing, in some snug recess in the Division Lobby, for his Chancery duties. The Learned Gentleman is said to be one of the hardest workers in the House; and it is clear that he cannot be an idler, or he never could keep abreast of the heavy duties which, while Parliament is sitting, are laid upon him. Sixteen hours a day for labour, and eight for men and sleep, we imagine is something like the division of his time. Recreation, as it is called, he cannot dream of until the vacation comes, and yet, like all really hard workers, Sir Richard never seems to be in a hurry.

### THE PREMIER.

But here comes Lord Palmerston, and if we wish to hear the debate we must go in. See how fresh and jolly the Noble Lord looks. He began the session gouty and faded, and everybody foretold that he would break down. But Palmerston is not as other men are. Night is his day, and day is his night. Best fatigues him, and labour is his refreshment. Take him out to grass and he goes lame, but keep him in harness, and he is all right.

It is noticeable, however, that his Lordship has no fondness for late sittings. He will stop until 3 o'clock; but if the House lasts longer than that, it must do without its leader. This session the House has probably sat more hours in a given time than it has done for many years past. It is true that years bygone it has sat until 6 or even 7 o'clock on very rare occasions, making fourteen or fifteen hours; but lately it has frequently sat from 12 until 3; seldom now breaks up before 2 or 2.30; on two occasions has sat until nearly 4, and once until 4.30.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday evening, several bills of no public interest were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Mr. V. SMITH (in reply to Mr. W. Vansittart) stated that her Majesty's Government had sent out additional troops to Bombay and Madras.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND OFFICIAL CHURCH-POTS. Other questions were asked relating to the incongruous subjects of endowed schools in Ireland, the chimney-pots upon Somerset House, and the alterations in St. James's Palace to obviate the inconveniences attending crowded drawing-rooms.

### THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

The House then went again into committee upon the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, beginning with the 16th clause.

The 17th clause, which enacted that where a wife is deserted by her husband for a year, and is maintaining herself by her own industry, her earnings or property shall be protected, by an application to a Justice of the peace, gave rise to much discussion. Several amendments were proposed, and Mr. Henley moved to omit it altogether. It was at the same time acknowledged that its object was most humane and benevolent.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the clause was not in the bill as it was originally drawn (it was introduced in the other House by Lord St. Leonard's), and, in his opinion, could not be carried into effect. He proposed, therefore, that it should be omitted, as well as the next clause, which was connected with it, and he pledged himself to substitute a consolidated clause, embodying the same principle.

The two clauses were thereupon negatived. On the 19th clause, which enacts that any husband or wife may petition the Court for a judicial separation on the ground of desertion, and that the Court may decree such judicial separation.

Mr. BUTT moved to give the same jurisdiction to the County Courts. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to giving an inferior tribunal power to decide questions of the greatest importance, involving grounds of divorce. Such questions should not be dealt with in a summary manner.

Lord J. MANNEAS suggested that the question of local jurisdiction would be better raised by an enlargement of the terms of the amendment, and he proposed to substitute the words "or any Court hereafter authorised by this Act."

Mr. BUTT adopted this suggestion. The amendment of Lord J. Manneas was then put, when

Sir G. GREY objected to its vagueness. It proposed, he said, to give jurisdiction to courts not in existence; the only local courts were the County Courts, and their agency had just been unanimously condemned.

Upon a division, the Government were left in a minority of 11; the ayes, for the amendment, being 98, the noes 87.

The 24th clause—another introduced by Lord St. Leonard's—providing for the return to cohabitation of parties judicially separated, was abandoned by the Attorney-General, and negatived.

On the 25th clause, which specifies the offences for which a petition for a divorce *a vinculo* was presentable by a husband and a wife respectively, Mr. DRUMMOND moved to amend the clause so as to remove the distinction between them, and place husband and wife upon a footing of perfect equality.

This amendment elicited a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. GLADSTONE reviewed the whole operation of the bill, and said that, driven to a choice between the mischief of adding to the number of cases of divorce *a vinculo* on the one hand, and the mischief on the other of writing on the statute-book the principle of inequality, he should support the amendment.

Mr. WIGRAM opposed the amendment, and contended that the clause under discussion was fraught with extreme danger to the morals of society. After speeches from Mr. Buxton, Sir W. Heathcote, and Mr. Walpole, the committee divided, and Mr. Drummond's amendment was rejected by 126 against 65.

The Chairman then reported progress, and the House having disposed of some other business, adjourned.

### MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a long series of public and private bills.

Their Lordships afterwards disposed of some miscellaneous business, adjourning at an early hour.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE OATHS AMENDMENT COMMITTEE.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought up the report of the Committee on the oath taken by members, which was to the effect that the Committee had negatived a resolution that the House of Commons was included in the words of the Act 5th and 6th of William IV., "all bodies now by law or statute, or by any valid usage, authorised to administer or receive any oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit." The Noble Lord then announced his intention to postpone until another session all further proceedings with respect to his Oaths Validity Act Amendment Bill.

CLOTHING FOR THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Mr. ROEBUCK having urged some queries touching the light clothing provided for the troops proceeding to India.

Sir J. RAMSDEN replied that the soldiers sent to China took out with them either light caps and helmet covers or the materials for making them; the cavalry and artillery subsequently despatched to India were supplied with covers ready made, but the infantry regiments now in course of embarkation had received neither covers nor materials. Instructions had, however, been sent overland to provide the necessary articles on the spot, and no difficulties were anticipated in complying with the demand on the shortest possible notice.

### THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. B. HOPE moved an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Royal commission to consider the site and plans of the proposed new public offices, especially with regard to the Foreign and War Offices, and report upon the same. The Hon. Member contended that the late competition of designs for this purpose had practically proved a failure; and further advice from professional authorities was required before a work of such importance and cost was definitively undertaken.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, which he sub-



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The House having gone into committee on the sale of Obscene Books, &c., Preventive Bill.

Sir E. FRANK proposed to bring up a clause to exempt Scotland from the operation of the measure.

Mr. ROBERTS said if the bill was good for England, it was equally good for Scotland; but a more preposterous piece of legislation was never sent down from the House of Lords, and that was saying a good deal. It was an attempt to make people virtuous by Act of Parliament, and he was afraid it would be made use of to establish a sort of magisterial inquisition. The Hon. Member asked where a line of prohibition could be drawn. Some persons considered naked statues indecent, and he was inclined to believe with Swift, that "the nicest people have the nastiest ideas." The *Venus and Adonis* in the National Gallery might under this bill be considered as an obscene production, and any justice order its destruction.

Sir G. GREY supported the bill, observing that it was brought in by the Lord Chief-Justice to correct an abuse which had come under his own eye.

After one discussion, in which Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Malins, Mr. Napier, Sir E. Frank, and other Hon. Members took part.

Mr. LOCKE remarked that the word "exhibition" in the clause was dangerous, and might be applied to persons showing a friend a picture, &c.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded the committee that the question was whether Scotland should remain in the bill. It would be better for the House to consider that point only, and reserve the other matters for consideration till another stage of the bill.

After some discussion, on the suggestion of Sir G. Grey the bill passed through committee pro forma, on the understanding that it should be recommitted for further discussion.

## UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE.

On the motion for the House going into committee on ways and means, Mr. WISE asked what course the Government intended to take with reference to the £2,000 that had been paid for a chapel in Paris after the House had rejected the vote of £10,500 for its purchase.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he had not been able to communicate with Lord Cowley on the subject, and could not answer the question.

## THE TEA AND SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the continuance of the present tea and sugar duties for two years. With reference to the disturbances in India, the Chancellor said he did not expect to be called on for anything that would require his asking Parliament for additional duties, from the ordinary position of the East India Company not requiring at present assistance from the Government. He considered the present duties would meet all the requirements of the Government till April next; and should the contrary be the case, he would frankly inform Parliament of it, and ask for assistance.

Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI expressed their satisfaction at this statement; and after some further remarks, the resolutions were agreed to.

The Probate and Letters of Administration Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the House of Lords went into committee on the Burial Act Amendment Bill, the several clauses of which were agreed to.

The EARL of CLARENDON, in answer to a question by the Marquis of Clanricarde, as to the position of affairs in the Danubian Principalities, made a statement similar to that given by Lord Palmerston in the other House.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE DIVORCE BILL.

The House went again into committee upon the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, resuming the consideration of the important 25th clause, which enacts that a wife may petition for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground that her husband had been guilty of leucostous adultery, or bigamy, or adultery coupled with cruelty, or adultery coupled with desertion.

Lord J. MANNERS proposed to add another ground, "adultery committed in the conjugal residence."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed this amendment, which was supported by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Napier, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Henley.

The LORD-ADVOCATE gave apparently a reluctant opposition to the amendment, avowing his approval of the divorce law of Scotland, which recognised the principle that the rights of the two sexes ought to be equal.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that to admit this new ground of divorce was beyond his limited function in taking charge of the bill.

Lord PALMERSTON remarked that the proposal to multiply the grounds of divorce came with an ill grace from those who maintained the indissolubility of marriage, and that the amendment would give rise to opportunities and means of collusion between parties. His Lordship consented, nevertheless, on the part of the Government, to waive objection to it.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that the terms of the amendment would permit a divorce upon a single act of adultery, and proposed to amend it by substituting "adultery by the husband with a mistress kept by him in the same house with the wife."

Mr. HENLEY objected that this would fritter down the amendment, and render it wholly inoperative.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thereupon withdrew his proposition, and the amendment as originally moved was agreed to.

Mr. DRUMMOND proposed to make cruelty alone a ground of the dissolution of marriage; but this proposal was negatived.

Mr. HENLEY moved the omission of the words, "desertion without reasonable excuse," suggesting the difficulty of defining the term "desertion."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that where a husband ceased to live with his wife without the intention of returning he would have deserted her, and the Court would collect from the facts whether there was an animus deserendi.

The amendment was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. BUTT moved to include among the grounds entitling a wife to petition for a divorce "adultery coupled with aggravated ill-treatment of such a nature as ought in the opinion of the Court to entitle her to such divorce."

This amendment was opposed as too general and indefinite, and as nullifying all the rest of the clause. It was negatived by 137 to 41.

Mr. COX moved that the Chairman report progress, Mr. GLADSTONE seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Soon after the House adjourned.

It is AGAIN stated that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will quit Constantinople for London, en congé, on the 23rd inst.

MR. BRIGHT FOR BIRMINGHAM.—The death of Mr. Muntz having left vacant the representation of Birmingham, Mr. Bright came into the field. At first there was a show of opposition from Mr. Geachy, in the Tory interest; and from Mr. Baron Webster, a Liberal, and son of a gentleman well known in the neighbourhood. It had been urged against Mr. Bright that he would tolerate the atrocities perpetrated by the Indian mutineers and resist any attempts at military reprisals; that he was in favour of the Maine Liquor Law; and that he was opposed to the interests of the gun trade. These doubts were set at rest by a brief manifesto, and afterwards by a lengthy address. The first ran as follows:—"The success of the Indian revolts would lead to anarchy in India, and I consider it my duty to India to suppress it. I should not resist the measures considered necessary to suppress it. I should insist on improved government for India for the future." Mr. Bright also stated that he is opposed to the enactment of the Maine Law in this country, and opposed to the establishment of a Government gun factory. The other candidates now retired; and when on Monday Mr. Bright was put in nomination, no other candidate appeared. Mr. Bright was therefore declared duly elected.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Ministerial whitehall dinner, in anticipation of the close of the session, was to take place next Wednesday, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich. The public business is far advanced, and efforts will be made to bring the session to a close on Saturday, the 22nd inst., so as to enable Her Majesty to prorogue Parliament in person, previous to the departure of the Court for the North, which will take place on Monday, the 24th inst., in the event of the session terminating at the expected time.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—The judges appointed to examine the models submitted to competition for a monument to the late Duke of Wellington have given their award. The first premium, of £700, is adjudged to the model numbered 80, the work of Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A.; the second premium, £500, for No. 56, by Mr. W. F. Woodington; the third premium, £300, for No. 36, by Mr. Edgar Papworth; the fourth premium, £200, for No. 10, by Cav. Giovanni Dupré, of Florence. Five premiums of £100 each are awarded as follows:—For No. 12, by M. Mariano Polcini and Ulisse Carubi, of Florence; No. 18, by Mr. Alfred Stevens; No. 20, Mr. M. Noble; No. 21, Herr Ernestus Julius Haunell, of Dresden; No. 63, Mr. T. Thorneycroft. In giving this decision, the judges say that they have not considered themselves bound to take into exclusive consideration the peculiar fitness and adaptation to that spot in St. Paul's Cathedral which appears to be in contemplation for the erection of the proposed monument, "which consideration might possibly have led to some difference in the selection."

They also say, "We think the opinion of some experienced artists should be called for, who would be better judges of the local effect than we consider ourselves to be; more especially as Mr. Cockerell, the only one of the appointed judges, professionally connected with the arts, though we have derived from him valuable assistance and information in the progress of the examination, has declined on that account taking a part in the ultimate decision." The report is signed by Lord Lansdowne, Dean Milman, Lord Overstone, Mr. Edward Cust, and Mr. Gladstone.

## OBITUARY.

CROKER, RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN WILSON.—On Monday, the 10th instant, this well-known member of the old Tory party, died at Sir William Wightman's villa, St. Alban's Bank, Hampton, Middlesex. Mr. Croker had been in declining health for some months past, and had removed from Kensington Palace to Judge Wightman's villa within the last week for a change of air and scene. The deceased was son of Mr. John Croker, Surveyor-General of Ireland, and was born in December, 1780, in County Galway, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he greatly distinguished himself, and in 1802 was called to the Irish bar. Mr. Croker entered the House of Commons in 1807 for Downpatrick. He sat in eight successive parliaments, having represented the University of Dublin, Yarmouth, Athlone, and Bodmin. Mr. Croker retired after the election of 1833, when he sat with the Marquis of Douro (now Duke of Wellington) for the disfranchised borough of Aldborough, Suffolk. It will be remembered that Mr. Croker was, from his introduction into public life, a great friend of the Duke of York. In 1809, he was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty, which appointment he held until 1830, having in June, 1828, been made a Privy Councillor. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society (1810) D.C.L., L.L.D., a Fellow of the Asiatic Society, and of other learned institutions. Mr. Croker was a constant contributor to the pages of the "Quarterly Review," the chief of his papers being on subjects of historical and political interest. In 1831 he published an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which received a severe lash from the hands of Macaulay in the rival pages of the "Edinburgh." His poems of "Ulin," and "Trafalgar," and "The Battle of Talavera," are the best known and most admired of his writings in verse. He also wrote a highly-popular little work, entitled "Stories from the History of England," in which high Tory principles are inculcated. This little volume, Sir Walter Scott tells us in his preface, he took as a model in composing his "Tales of a Grandfather." The following is a list of the chief of Mr. Croker's publications, in addition to those already mentioned:—"A Reply to the Letters of Malachi Malagrotzer;" "Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830;" "Letters on the Naval War with America;" and "Songs of Trafalgar." He also edited the "Suffolk Papers," "Lady Hervey's Letters," "Lord Hervey's Memoirs of the Reign of George II." An annotated edition of Pope's works, by Mr. Croker, was announced in 1856, and also a collected edition of his contributions to the "Quarterly Review," as a Conservative antidote to those of Macaulay, Brougham, Sydney Smith, and Mackintosh. A translation of Count Montalembert's work on the "Future of England," published under Mr. Croker's auspices in 1856, was accused of a sad want of fidelity by the Count himself, and provoked at the time an angry discussion in the newspapers. Another matter which provoked a lengthened controversy was his review of Lord John Russell's "Life and Letters of Thomas Moore." Mr. Croker, indeed, contrived to embroil himself frequently in literary feuds. It will be remembered that he was lampooned by Paruch in his novel of "Coningsby," and that he retaliated on his antagonist by a crushing reply in the "Quarterly." By Mr. Croker's death a pension of £1,500 on the Consolidated Fund ceases, which the Right Hon. Gentleman had enjoyed ever since his retirement from the Admiralty in 1830. The deceased gentleman married, in 1806, the daughter of Wm. Pennell, to many years Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. Mrs. Croker survives her husband.

CANO, THE PRINCE OF.—On July 30, in the Rue de Lille, Paris, aged 54, died Prince Charles Buonaparte, Prince of Canino. He was the eldest son of Prince Lucien, brother of the first Emperor Napoleon, and consequently cousin to the present Emperor of the French. He was born in 1803, and married the Princess Zenaida, only daughter of Joseph Buonaparte, King of Spain, but was left a widower in 1854. He has left a family of eight children, of whom the eldest, Prince Joseph Lucien Charles Buonaparte, holds a commission in the French army; and the second, Prince Lucien Louis Joseph, has embraced the clerical life, and holds the office of a Chamberlain in the Household of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., and is expected before long to be elevated to the purple. The death of the Prince of Canino was occasioned by dropsy on the chest, under which he had been a long time suffering. He was a distinguished savant, and a corresponding member of most of the learned societies and academies of Europe and America; and his works on natural history, or more particularly on ornithology, are spoken of as some of the most valuable of recent contributions to scientific literature.

PIGOT, Sir H.—On the 30th ult., in Elvry Street, Piccadilly, aged eighty-one, died Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B. He was son of the late Vice-Admiral J. H. Pigot, by his second wife, the daughter of Sir R. Wellesley, Bart., and was born in 1777. He entered the navy in 1788 and served on the Newfoundland station. He was subsequently engaged in the operations on the coast of Corsica under Lord Nelson in 1791, and captured several French ships. He attained the rank of commander in 1802, and his active services extended over a period of more than fifty years. He was commander-in-chief on the Irish coast from 1814 to 1847, and enjoyed a good service pension of £300 a year.

BADHAM, Dr.—On the 27th ult., aged 51, died Dr. David Charles Badham. He was a son of the late Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, and was a constant contributor of literary and scientific articles to the pages of "Blackwood" and "Fraser." He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and held for some time a travelling fellowship in that University. He afterwards was ordained by the late Bishop Stanley of Norwich, and held the curacies of Wyndham and East Bergholt. His loss will be much regretted in literary circles.

BARKLY, Lady.—On April 17th, at Toorak, near Melbourne, Australia, aged 37, died Lady Barkly. Her Ladyship was Elizabeth Helen, second daughter of the late John Francis Timins, Esq., of Hillfield, Aldenham, Herts, and was married in 1840 to Sir Henry Barkly, the recently-appointed Governor of Victoria, who formerly was M.P. for Leominster, and afterwards held the posts of Governor of British Guiana and Jamaica. Her Ladyship died in her confinement, and on the 17th of the same month died also her infant son.

COOK, Miss.—On the 26th ult., at Folkestone, Kent, aged 104 years, died Miss Anne Cooke. She was born on the 18th of September, 1753, nearly seven years before the accession of King George III., and deserves a place in our Obituary as having enjoyed the singular privilege of living under five crowned heads, including her present Majesty's grandfather, whose reign was the longest of all our list of sovereigns since the Norman conquest.

## ACCIDENT TO THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A SECOND accident has occurred to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. On Tuesday at about 4 A.M. the signals which had been constantly exchanged between the ships and the shore suddenly ceased. It was subsequently ascertained that the cable had broken, and that a length of about 300 miles had been lost. A considerable part of this may be recovered, it is said.

## THE BENGAL ARMY.

IN No. 116 of the "Illustrated Times" we published an engraving which depicted the various descriptions of Native Infantry troops comprised in the regular army of India. We now give what may be regarded as a companion to this subject, namely, a representation of the mounted troops forming the regular and irregular cavalry of the Bengal Presidency.

Sir Charles Napier was accustomed to say, on the authority of a return prepared at his instance, while commander-in-chief in India, that the armed force, paid, equipped, and officered by the English Government of India, rather exceeded 400,000 men; and it appears from an abstract of the armed force in the pay of the native princes of India, published some time since in the "Friend of India," that the number of the latter also rather exceeds 400,000. According to these authorities, there are therefore upwards of 800,000 troops in India; and the question of what proportion of these we shall have to fight in order to re-establish our rule, is every day becoming a more critical one.

About half of the above total of the Company's forces, and considerably more than half of the total forces of the native princes, is distributed over the Bengal Presidency and its dependencies, and the adjoining native states.

The armed force officered by British officers in Bengal and its dependencies consists, first, of the regular army; secondly, of the irregular and local corps; and thirdly, of the so-called contingents of the dependent native states. The regular force of Bengal comprises 74 regiments of infantry and 10 of cavalry—total, 84 regiments. The irregular and local force of 69 regiments (42 of infantry and 27 of cavalry); and the contingent of 25 regiments (16 of cavalry and 9 of infantry). These numbers are in each case exclusive of the artillery.

The 94 regiments thus constituting the irregular and contingent force are entirely officered by picked men selected from the officers of the 84 regiments of the regular army, and to this drain on the British element of the latter force is to be added that of the whole staff of an army aggregating 200,000 men, nearly 200 officers (also picked men) employed on civil and diplomatic duty, and 300 or 400 on sick leave or furlough. According to the "Indian Register" of the present year, the Bengal army is distributed over 122 military stations, including some of the posts of the irregular force.

The loss of the 90,000 men composing the regular army of Bengal is viewed by all old Indians, even by Bengal officers, as *unfairly accomplished*; for if we have not to fight them in the field, we shall have to watch them in cantonments, which is worse; at all events, none of them can ever be trusted again. And it yet remains to be seen whether the disaffection of the regular troops will spread—first, to the still more numerous irregular and contingent force of the Bengal Presidency; secondly, to the native states; and, thirdly, to the armies of Madras and Bombay.

mitted would practically transfer to a Royal commission the settlement of a question which ought to be left under the responsibility of the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not concur in the motion, but he thought Mr. Hope had been misled by the course taken by the Government, in inviting plans which, it now appeared, were of no use whatever. These magnificent plans which intended for palaces rather than public offices, and he hoped they would be laid aside.

Mr. B. HALL, in the course of an explanatory speech, stated that no practical plan would be taken this year, except to purchase some ground near Downing Street. During the recess the plans would be examined, estimates of expense made, and the whole subject laid before Parliament early next session.

Some further discussion ensued, in which several members took part. The House then divided, when Mr. Hope's motion was negatived by 138 to 8.

## SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates.

The vote of £2,000 towards the formation of the gallery of portraits of the eminent persons in British history was opposed by Mr. CONINGHAM, but was carried upon a division by 85 to 31.

The vote of £10,000 to the London Diocesan Building Society, as a contribution on the part of the Crown towards building additional churches and parsonages, was opposed by Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Gilpin, and Mr. Ayrton, as unnecessary. The vote was defended on the ground that the Crown had large property in London, and was bound to contribute to the relief of spiritual destitution with reference to its property, as individuals had done. Upon a division, the vote was carried by 97 to 56.

Mr. WISE proposed to negative the vote of £10,500 for the purchase of a chapel in Paris for the use of the British residents and visitors, and called attention to the fact that a considerable sum had been already advanced without parliamentary sanction by the Treasury, out of the Civil Contingencies Fund, on account of the proposed purchase.

A prolonged debate on the subject terminated in another division, when the vote was negatived against the Government by a majority of 185 to 47—88.

A few other votes were discussed and passed.

The other orders of the day were afterwards disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE CIRCUITS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to Lord Campbell, stated that the Government proposed next session to introduce a measure based upon some of the recommendations of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the expediency of adjusting the circuits and making other judicial arrangements.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, after which their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Probate and Letters of Administration Bill, as amended in the committee, was considered.

A new clause, moved by Mr. Ayrton, enacting that every person compensated under the Act shall be liable to fill any public office under the Crown for which he previously served in any office abolished by the act may render him eligible, was agreed to, and added to the bill.

Some other amendments proposed to be made in the original clauses of the bill, were considered, and disposed of.

## THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether there was any prospect of an amicable settlement of the existing differences between England and France on the subject of the Danubian Principalities, and whether there was any apprehension of a resumption of feeling between the two Governments?

Lord PALMERSTON said, there had been differences at Constantinople, not arising out of the question of union or disunion of the Principalities, but in regard to the regularity or irregularity of the elections in Moldavia, which it had been thought were not in accordance with the law. This had been represented to the Ministers of the Powers at Constantinople; and those of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia had called upon the Turkish Government to annul the elections, and cause the electoral laws to be revised, in order that the elections might be made over again. The Turkish Government had declined to comply with this request; misunderstandings had arisen, and the result was that the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia had taken down their flags, and interrupted relations with the Porte, or were about to do so. The recent visit of the Emperor of the French to Osburn, accompanied by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, had afforded the English Government an opportunity to come to a full understanding with that of France upon the subject, and they thought there was sufficient prima facie ground for the misunderstanding to make it desirable, in the interest of the Porte, that the elections should be held over again. They had reason to believe that the Austrian Government took a similar view of the subject, and that the Sultan would adopt the course they recommended—namely, to annul the elections, in order that they might take place again. There was no ground whatever for any apprehension of a divergence between the English and French Governments that would interrupt the existing harmony and good understanding.

## THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Sir DE LACY EVANS drew attention to the military arrangements for meeting the contingency in the Bengal native army, taking a comprehensive view of the possible effects of the events in India upon the interests of the country, foreign and domestic.

Lord PALMERSTON replied in detail to the remarks and suggestions of Sir De Lacy Evans, pointing to the fact that while some 30,000 troops had been sent to India, troops were being raised at home as fast as possible; and not only was the regular army being increased, but a portion of the militia was about to be embodied. Recent events in India were undoubtedly serious; but as far as Europe and foreign countries were concerned, nothing had occurred to alter the conditions of peace. He assured Sir De Lacy Evans and the House that, while the Government were at present doing all they thought necessary to meet the difficulty, not going beyond the necessity, if events should take a turn different from what they expected, they felt they had at hand the resource of calling Parliament together and asking for additional means of national defence.

The discussion, which assumed a somewhat discursive character, was continued by Colonel North, Mr. Bentinck, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Williams.

Mr. WHITESIDE reviewed the causes of the Indian mutiny, and the conduct and policy of the Government of India, contending that the former had been the natural and inevitable consequence of the latter. There had been, he said, no foresight, no watchfulness, no judgment shown by the Government.

Mr. V. SMITH entered his protest against the assertion, that the Government were not aware of the gravity of the events in India, and asked whether it was worthy of that gravity for a member to come down, as Mr. Whiteside had done, with scraps of newspapers, and to found upon anonymous statements charges against the Government of India.

Mr. DISRAELI was surprised at the tone adopted by Mr. Smith, who seemed to object to the criticisms upon the Indian Government because it was not made a party question. He did not think the answer given to Sir De Lacy Evans by Lord Palmerston satisfactory; he had underrated our position in India, and underrated our position in Europe, and no mistake could be greater than to undervalue the national danger. Nothing, he observed, had occurred since his recent speech upon the subject of India to refute the opinion he then expressed, that the outbreak was not a military mutiny, and that one of its causes was the tampering by the Indian Legislature with the religious prejudices of the people. He warned the Government that everything depended upon the second campaign, which would commence in November. If that campaign should prove unfortunate, and a third was entered upon, we should have others to contend with besides the princes of India. The Governor-General, he remarked, was surrounded by men—the Council of India—whose conceit and arrogance had endangered our Indian empire, and who ought to be called to account. Mr. Disraeli then turned to the question of the Danubian Principalities, accusing Lord Palmerston of changing his policy under the pressure of circumstances.

Colonel SYKES read extracts of a letter from Colonel Edwards at Peshawar, who stated that the mutinous soldiers had met with very little sympathy from the people, and that the Hindoo Sepoys were beginning to find that they were mere tools of the Mahomedans.

Lord J. RUSSELL noticed, he said, with regret, some of the arguments employed by Mr. Disraeli. He had charged the Council of India with being criminals; but, whatever errors the Indian Government might have committed, he (Lord John) was convinced that it had imparted a great amount of good to the people of India. His Lordship proceeded to say that the mutiny must of course be put down, and suggested that, as much treasure had been already lost, and as there would certainly be great irregularity in the payment of taxes, the financial aspect of the matter ought to be at once considered.

## SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

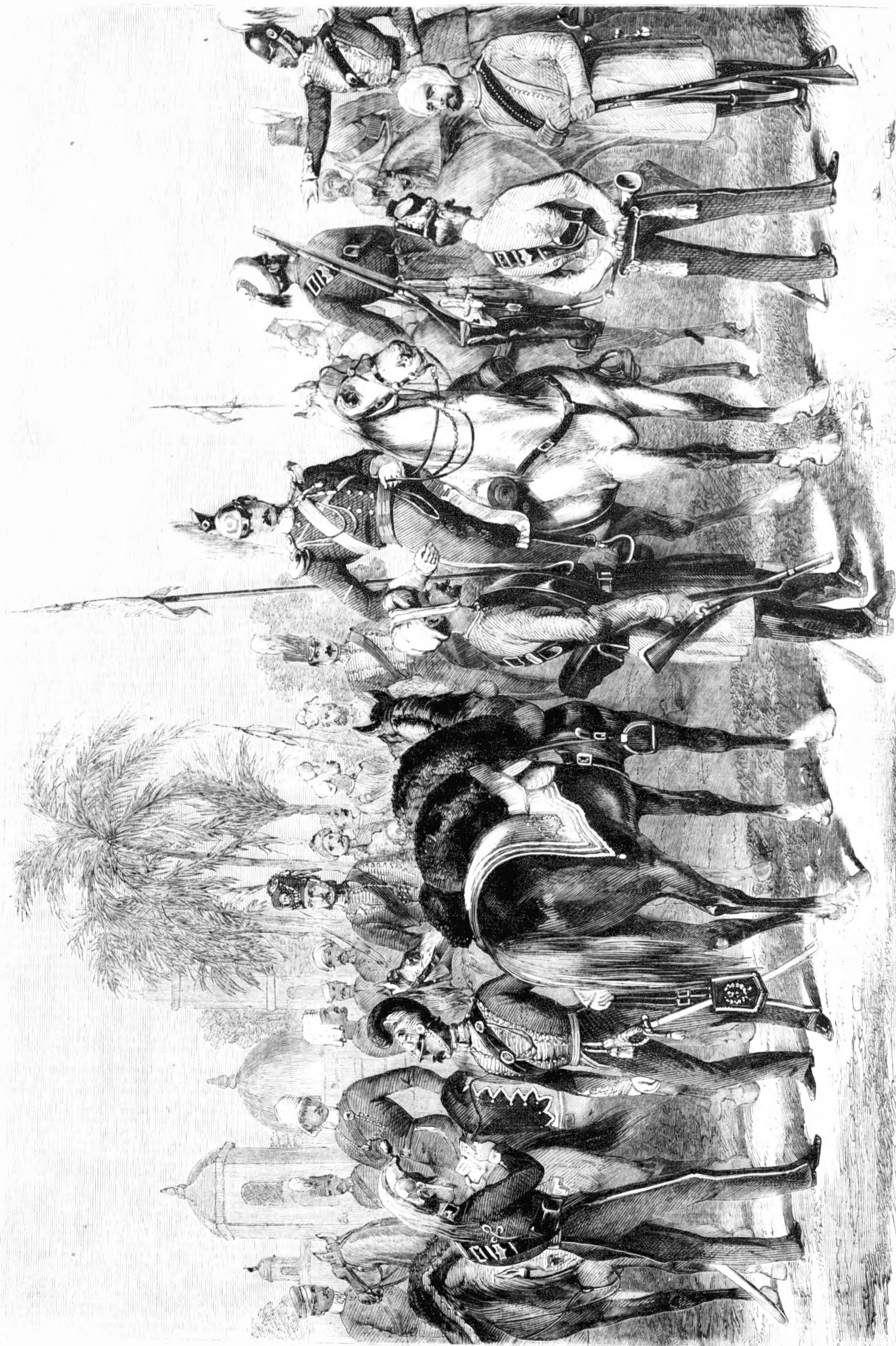
Mr. H. BACKE called attention to a statement contained in a return on tenures of land in India, made by the East India House on the 18th of June, which, he said, contained irrelevant matter prejudicial to the character of the late Sir C. Napier.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY said, there was nothing intentionally wrong in the statement, which had been taken from an official report.

A short discussion followed, in the course of which a warm tribute was paid to the merits of Sir C. Napier, and it was urged by General Codrington, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Butt, that Sir Charles's answer to the accusation contained in the statement ought to be produced and placed upon record.

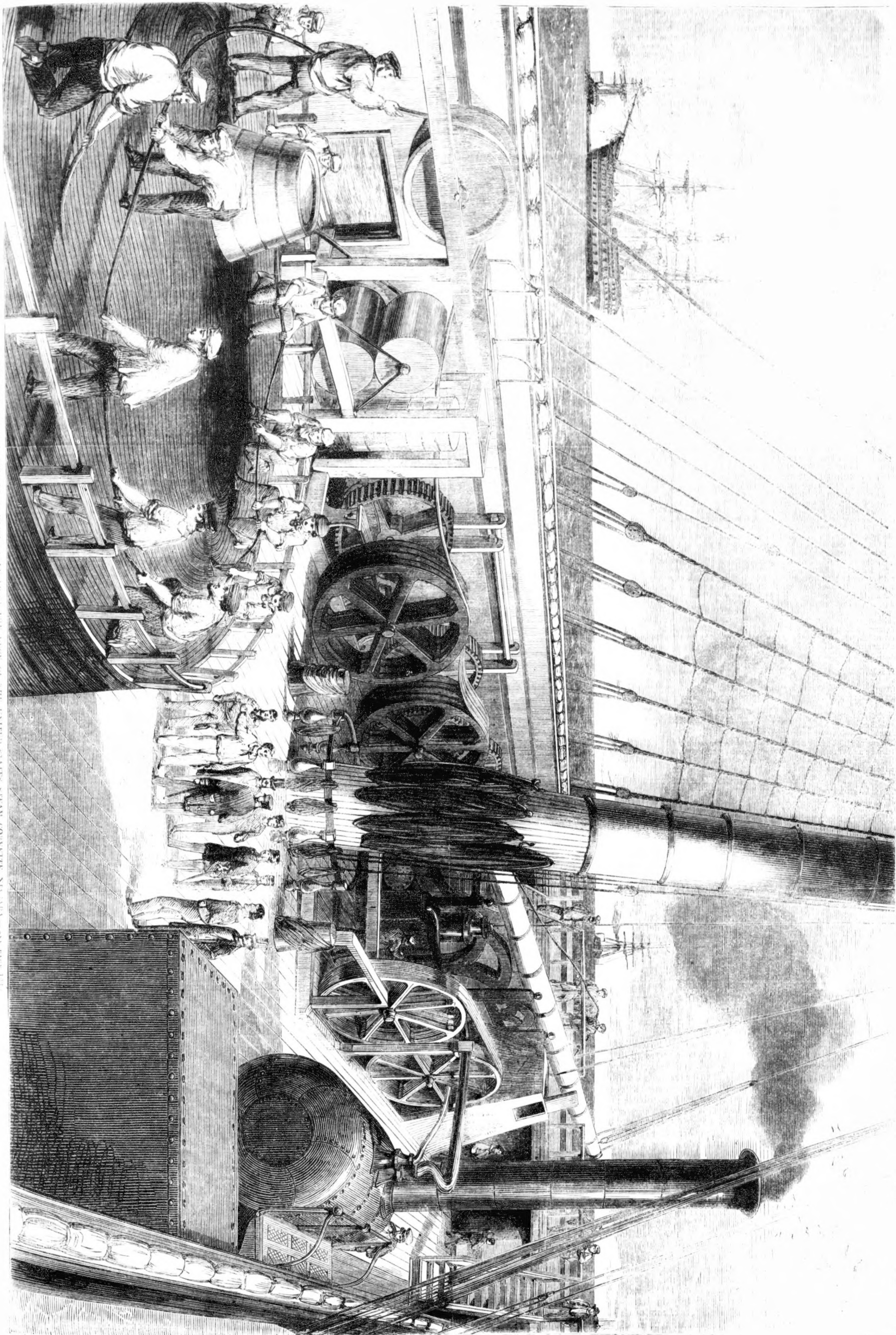
The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining civil service estimates. These estimates were all agreed to, as well as those for the militia after much discussion.







PAYING OFF THE AMERICAN CARGO ON THE DECK OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM CORVETTE, NAVAJO—276 PAGE 121.





## CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.

The summer poultry show, which seems to have established itself as an institution at the Crystal Palace, was thrown open to the public on Saturday last, and was numerous and fashionably attended. As in former years, the feathered population of the farmyard was admirably arranged in long rows of nice clean pens in the southern wing of the palace, and seemed extremely comfortable in their light, cheery, and well-ventilated location.

This year's show included both the useful and the ornamental amongst the domestic pets of rural leisure, containing three departments—one for poultry in all its varieties, but all of this year's hatching; one for pigeons, and one for rabbits, there being no limit as to age in the last two cases. Of the whole exhibition, it may be said generally that the poultry were in great force, being both extremely numerous as to specimens, and, generally speaking, of a high degree of excellence. The pencilled Hamburgs, gold and silver—as pretty birds as can be seen in the poultry-yard—and farmers' layers, were exceedingly well represented. The great number of pens exhibited showed how rapidly the excellent variety of domestic fowls is rising in public estimation. The first prize, £3, for gold pencil Hamburgs was awarded to Mr. Wm. Ludlam, and the first for silver, same amount, to Mr. Edw. Archer, both pens most fully justifying the decision of the judges. It is the spectator carried with him in his promenade the recollection that the birds were all chickens of the present year, he could not fail to be surprised, as well as pleased, at their rapid growth and general symmetry. This is equally true of the Polish, Spanish, Malay, &c., not forgetting our old friends the Cochins, once so popular, but now considerably fallen from their high estate. The birds exhibited this year were worthy of the palmist days of the Cochins, and displayed a most picturesque monotony of contour. To plunge into the endless varieties of the pigeon department would be quite beyond the limits of a new-paper notice. It will be sufficient to say that, generally, the exhibition was an average one, varied with one or two novel specimens from distant lands, amongst which latter the pair of Australians, with their bright golden wings, were much noticed. The rabbits were also good, and in the great desideratum, length of ear, were nothing to be desired, one herbivorous Midas measuring no less than two-and-twenty inches from tip to tip. The show proved very attractive; it concluded on Wednesday.

**SUICIDE OF EMILY SANDFORD.**—A Ballarat paper informs us that Emily Sandford, whose name was so sadly associated with that of the murderer Rush, has committed suicide by taking arsenic. It will be remembered that after the execution of Rush, the contributions of the charitable ladies to seek a home and the means of forgetfulness in Australia. At the coroner's inquest it was said that during the last three years she had been in the service of a gentleman of respectability at Geelong, and was generally known as Emily Smith. Her employer described her as being a really good servant, but occasionally flighty. She had an uncontrollable curiosity, and on one occasion it was discovered by her employer that she had been reading some private letters belonging to another person as it to him for perusal. He chided her for it, telling her she was quite at liberty to read his letters, but not those of other people. On the evening when she took the poison she was waiting at the table as usual. When called for after supper she did not appear, and was found suffering from the effects of the poison. On the surgeon's arrival she asked if she was dying, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, she exclaimed, "I thank God for it." The jury returned a verdict of *felix de se.* [A correspondent doubts this story. He says that two years ago Emily Sandford left Australia for Germany, having married a German gentleman of considerable fortune.]

**PROPOSED NEW FOOT BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT RICHMOND.**—The Executive Committee of the Conservative Land Society having received communications for the erection of a foot bridge across the Thames, in connection with the railway bridge, a deputation—consisting of the Viscount Lugest, M.P., Mr. Henry Ponnall, members of the committee, and Mr. George Morgan, their surveyor, accompanied by Mr. H. G. Day, of Isleworth—waited by appointment on the Hon. Charles Gore, Chief Commissioner, at the office of Woods and Forests, Whitehall. The bridge is designed to remedy the inconvenience at present felt by the inhabitants of the locality in the want of a direct communication between Richmond and Isleworth. The project has received the sanction of the South-Western Railway Company, and of the Corporation of London, as Conservators of the Thames. Mr. Morgan, as architect and surveyor to the society, prepared a plan as an outcrop to the railway bridge, access to which would be gained at the Middlesex and Surrey ends by light spiral staircases. Objection has hitherto been made on the part of the Crown that the bridge would interfere with terry rights belonging to the Crown. The deputation, who were very courteously received by the Chief Commissioner, having submitted the plan, and urged the great public importance of the proposed work in saving the long detour by means of Richmond Bridge between Richmond and Isleworth, Brentford, &c., were requested to communicate further information with respect to the limits of the ferries at Richmond and Isleworth.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

## DISAPPOINTMENT FROM INDIA.

EVEN of those who meritoriously prepare for the worst, few will peruse the telegraphic despatch from India which our columns this week contain without a feeling of profound disappointment. "Delays are dangerous" is a most familiar saying, and of such constant application that we may well be supposed to have discovered all its point in all possible bearings; the position of affairs in India, however, gives it a meaning much wider, luckily, than we are accustomed to regard it with, and we saw weeks ago that delay is sometimes destruction. Delay it is, in fact, which we have all along been hoping against and striving against, since the first melancholy rumours of the Indian revolt became confirmed. We knew well that while it was indeed necessary to put forth our best energies here at home in order to quell the mutiny—to gather fleets and equip armies, and to despatch them in rapid order under the command of our most approved generals—that a single blow struck immediately and decisively at the head of the revolt by our troops on the spot, would be worth all these reinforcements could conquer in six months. Therefore, while the country has viewed with complete satisfaction the large and prompt measures of our Government at home, while no man in England doubted for a moment, even that if not Bengal alone, but all India, were to rise in revolt, all India would speedily undergo once more a complete and satisfactory subjugation—the hope still was that the mutineers would receive off-hand a clear foretaste of the inevitable result. News of the fall of Delhi was not more confidently than anxiously expected by the mail which arrived about a fortnight since; but we then heard that the blow had yet to be given, while our anxiety was justified by the intelligence that this delay had called up a dozen little flames of revolt in a dozen new places. Timid scintillations little lambent touches of

contagion, were even visible in the other presidencies, it was said; and we began to think less of our great preparations at home, and more of that small siege train which, it appeared, was necessary for decisive operations at Delhi. Another fortnight of suspense succeeded, the exigencies of the case suggesting that now, at least, we must hear that those 7,000 insurgents which had been slaughtered by rumour had actually been put to the sword in Delhi streets. Will, the mail has arrived, bringing news to June 27, eleven days later than the date of the previous intelligence; and we find that General Barnard was still engaged in thrashing the enemy—who really begins to deserve that dignified appellation—whenever he appeared outside the walls. There had been a good deal of fighting in that way, and on every occasion the rebels were severely punished. The rebellion had been crushed at Aurangabad; and in a fight near Sirsa 200 of the mutineers had been killed, and many taken prisoners. So far this is well; but Delhi remains in the hands of the revolted soldiery—a fact more to be regarded than that the mutiny has appeared in some seven or eight other stations, which naturally grows out of the position of affairs. This intelligence, we suspect, will give quite another colour to the general feeling. The eyes of the country will now turn more to the reinforcements, and less to General Barnard before Delhi. The time when we hoped for the burning of that city about the ears of the bhangle-spiced savages who have made it, and must leave it, a habitation for the brutes, has twice retreated; and, writing as we do for English readers, there is no reason, perhaps, why we should conceal the opinion that that period now appears as distant as ever. Moreover, the time when the fall of Delhi would decisively have checked the revolt is retreating too—of that there can be no question; and it may be as well to release our hold upon the idea of once (which is no reason why Delhi should be more delicately treated), and take the matter fairly for both hands as a war against revolted India—or revolted Bengal, if that is less startling at present. This, we believe, is the feeling which the recent intelligence has created throughout the country. It is now felt that we are engaged in something more than a betaguering of mutineers in Delhi, with a comfortable reserve of 30,000 men in case of emergency. Of course, that is a very serious position; of course it insures to us many troubles from within, and exposes us to difficulty and humiliation from without; but it is a position which the nation will nevertheless accept, if not cheerfully, manfully at least. Certainly, if we have to conquer Bengal anew, it is as well to realise that situation as early as possible.

We must add, that these remarks are by no means intended to reflect upon the past efforts of our officers to reduce the mutineers. At the time we write we have no details of recent operations, and no reason to suppose that General Barnard, for instance, has behaved otherwise than bravely and discreetly.

## ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTY—EUROPE'S OPPORTUNITY.

WE are beginning to find out that the Indian mutiny is not a local affair only, but has its European consequences. Of course, a certain exultation on the part of countries jealous of our power and overshadowed by our renown was natural. Every now and then somebody finds out that our ruin is impending. But we do not speak of the mere expressions of national jealousy through a critical press. We speak of political consequences, and already there are distinct political consequences flowing from our Eastern difficulty.

For instance, would France have so happily played the winning game in the Danubian Principalities question if we had not been in a bit of a mess? For some months there has been a dubious and controversial relation between the two countries on the subject of those provinces. England has acted with Austria, against Russia and France. How she has acted, in details, is not easy to understand; she has not taken a very decided part in the matter of the Union, yet still has offended the popular party. And by holding out she has helped to reduce her friend the Porte to that miserable state of "crisis" and confusion now habitual to that Power. Well, at last the affair has come to a stage when England and France, being brought face to face, one or the other has to remain master of the situation. The moment arrives, and it is France that triumphs.

The special point on which the triumph takes place is provided by the Moldavian elections. By the treaty of Paris, the Western Powers provided for certain parliamentary proceedings in these distant and primitive regions. There were to be representative assemblies there to embody the people's voices; and the Sultan sent out a firman, just as an English monarch does a writ, for the purpose. "Electioneering" is a queer thing all the world over; so we are not surprised to find that France was dissatisfied with the way they did it in Moldavia—France herself being a model of all constitutional proprieties! England opposed the said dissatisfaction, and things looked black. But the Emperor came over to Osborne, and, presto! the scene is changed. Lord Palmerston comes down to the House—assures the House that "irregularities" are unquestionably known to have been committed in the elections—that, therefore, they are to take place over again. The Porte is thus snubbed—fluds the English power transferred over to the side of the French power, and has to do its work over again on dictation. There is not time just now to follow up all the possible consequences of such treatment of the Porte. But we long ago predicted what we now repeat—that this turning of the Porte into a cock-pit for a fight between the diplomatists of the Western Powers is one of the worst consequences of the Russian war, and more pregnant with danger to the peace of Europe than any other single political circumstance we know.

The interesting thing at present is, that France should have got this advantage over us. Waiving the question of right—still, whether England be in the right or no, she is in a lamentable position—for why give up the right if she be in the right? or, why, if she be in the wrong, not have owned the wrong before? Why is it only settled, and settled against her, just now? Because the French Emperor brought the plan over in his pocket, and dictated it politely to our Government. That is the explanation. Of course it is very gratifying to know that the Alliance is in such a healthy condition; only the public ought to understand how our share of it is managed, and that in the most important matters of policy it is the Emperor who takes precedence of the Queen. Defend it on prudential grounds how you will, it is quite compatible with that character for independent national action and British pluck which Lord Palmerston is understood to pride himself on.

We are not now discussing the subject of the Principalities, and as we have said elsewhere it cannot hope in such times to claim very much attention. We are only pointing out one result of that question, as illustrating our European position at present. And we cannot but see a connection between our secondary part in Europe and our danger in the East. Nevertheless, while this ought to warm up our energy all the more for the Indian struggle, this, we think, ought to be the only result of it. The navy and the militia are quite strong

enough for domestic purposes, and we need not be alarmed at the absence of even a very large part of our regular army. There is, perhaps, no more curious feature in our country than the distinction we always draw between our confidence in a government and our confidence in ourselves. The English rely little on the best ministers, but they have infinite belief in themselves as a nation. They require that belief just now.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN and the Royal Family are still at Osborne.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT has left town for Aberfeldie Castle, her Royal Highness's Highland residence.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS is on a tour in Scotland.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON held their eighteenth anniversary at the Regent's Park Gardens last week. The society was reported to be in a flourishing condition.

THE QUEEN and KING OF SPAIN having gone, a few days ago, to Aranjuez, to inspect some engineering works, paid a visit to the convent of that place, of which the famous Sister Patrocinio is the head, and ordered an image of the Virgin, which is supposed to possess great sanctity, and before which her Majesty is accustomed to pray in those hopeful circumstances in which her Majesty now finds herself.

THE BEY OF TUNIS has, it is said, granted an indemnity to the family of the Jew who was lately murdered by the rabble. At the demand of the European Consuls severe measures are to be adopted to prevent the repetition of such scenes.

LEWIS has invited the British Association to hold its annual meeting there in 1858.

CAPTAIN PEARSON, of the 1st West India Regiment, who shot Lieutenant Watson dead in his bed, was sentenced to be hanged, but died in prison of liver complaint a fortnight before the period fixed for his execution.

THE TRIAL OF MISS MADELINE SMITH was published in the New York papers in extenso, with a portrait of the prisoner, and all the letters which she wrote to L'Angelier.

PRINCE JEAN GHICA, one of the large landowners in Moldavia, was so much disturbed at the manner in which the elections were lately conducted, says the "Independence" of Brussels, that he left at his reason, and expired in a few days.

SOME CHILDREN, while playing with matches set fire to a straw stack at Buxières, near Troyes (Yonne), and fifty cottages belonging to as many families were destroyed. The loss is estimated at £11,000, and only £5,305, are covered by insurance.

THE GUARDS have chosen their monument, and the site for it. Mr. Bell is the selected artist—an obelisk a hundred feet high, the corn and the inside of Grosvenor Gate, Hyde Park, the locality. Mr. Bell gets £3,000 for his work. These monuments in Hyde Park will add materially to its attractions.

THE COMET which has been discovered on the Continent is now so brilliant that it can easily be perceived by an ordinary telescope; it is a little below a star of the fifth magnitude, in the constellation of the Gracule.

A PORTION OF THE RAILWAY FROM CAIRO TO SUZ has been completed, and it has been used for conveying luggage and mails.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH was engaged the whole of last week in the triennial visitation of his diocese.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY has appointed a commission to examine into the subject of the navigation of rapid and shallow waters in Europe, more particularly the Rhine and the Danube, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of Indian rivers.

THE NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED IN ENGLAND AND WALES in 1856 and 1857 exhibits a decrease in favour of this year, varying week by week from 24 to 31 per cent. The decrease is equally applicable to in and out-door relief.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has authorized the inspectors of the Jewish schools to wear the same uniform as those of the Christian schools. This is considered as a great concession to the Jews.

THE MELBOURNE AND ST. KILDA RAILWAY was opened for traffic on the 13th of May; an immense number of passengers were conveyed on the following Sunday.

A SPARK from the funnel of a railway engine fell into a field of ripe corn, in the commune of Rohan (Nord) recently, and two acres of wheat were destroyed before the flames were subdued.

MR. WESTMACOTT, R.A., has been elected Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy.

A MARBLE MONUMENT, to the memory of Sir John Campbell, who was killed at the storming of the Redan, was landed at Southampton last week from Rome.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN will have embarked for India at the close of the present month. Of this number the greater portion have already sailed.

A SERIES OF POPULAR SERVICES will shortly be commenced in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday afternoons or evenings, under the immediate sanction of the Dean of the Cathedral and the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

MIDLER, ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PICTURE is about to pass over to America with its purchaser, an American.

THE AMOUNT IN WEIGHT OF GOLD LEAF used in decorating the outside of the Clock Tower of the new Houses of Parliament up to the 30th of June last, is about 25½ ounces; the cost is £1,119, of which £890 applies to the gold leaf used, and £226 to the wages of the artificers employed.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has presented Mr. Henry Grinnell with an elegant vase, in token of its admiration of his liberality in the Arctic expedition.

A MONUMENT TO LUTHER has been raised at the spot where the Reformer, on his return from Worms, was carried off by two gentlemen of the Elector of Saxony, and conveyed to Wartburg to a place of safety against his enemies.

HER MAJESTY'S VICE-CONSUL AT PERNAMBUCO was murdered in the night of the 5th of July. A large reward has been offered for the discovery of the assassin. A Portuguese was arrested on suspicion.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT is contemplating another journey to London.

M. MEYERBER has arrived in Paris from Spa, with health greatly improved.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN has addressed from Switzerland a letter to the "Independence" of Brussels, in which he denies a statement made by that journal, to the effect that he had withdrawn from Paris from political motives. In this letter the ex-proprietor of the "Presse" declares himself warmly attached to the Empire. We shall probably live to see him a senator.

A MERCHANT OF MARK LANE had a considerable sum of money left him by a brother, who had accumulated it at the "diggings." The sudden accession of property had the effect of converting a previously sober man into a drunkard, and he drank to such excess as to lose his senses, dying in a frantic state.

COLONEL WHEELER, of the 34th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, is to be tried by court-martial for his conduct when the disaffection of that regiment appeared. The charge against the Colonel may be expressed by the word feebleness, perhaps. The Governor-General has already pronounced the Colonel "entirely unfit to be entrusted with the command of a regiment."

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY AND HER WORK-PEOPLE.—According to general custom, the 3,000 workmen employed in the collieries, &c., of the Marchioness of Londonderry were entertained by that lady with an excellent dinner last week. A pavilion was erected in the grounds of Seaham Hall, and in this pavilion an extraordinary quantity of good things were provided. Eight oxen and thirty-two sheep were sacrificed for the consumption of the company. To this must be added 500 plum puddings, of 5lb. each and sixty barrels of beer. Her Ladyship, who was accompanied by the Bishop of Durham, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, and others, addressed the assemblage, urging upon them the necessity of exercising the greatest care, in order to avoid mine accidents, and begging them to give themselves and their children the benefit of the schools which she had established.

THE PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.—The Town-Council of Brighton having offered a premium of £200 for the best, and £50 for the second best, design for appropriating the north west portion of the Pavilion for the use of the public, eight architects' designs have been sent in for consideration. It is intended to provide the town on the site of the Pavilion with a music-hall, winter garden, a free public library and reading-room, a public picture gallery, and a museum, at a probable cost of about £12,000.

LIBERALITY FROM CALIFORNIA.—Common carelessness and liberality do not appear to be cultivated in California. A man who had been amassing gold in that country for some years, last week left the proceeds—a parcel containing a bar of gold worth £1,500—on Greenwich steamboat pier. The pier-master found it, in an hour or two the owner returned to the pier in search of his precious bar; it was restored to him, and he graciously presented to the pier-master—no sovereign!

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.—The account of unclaimed army prize money from 1809 to 1856 gives £1,140,215 as the sum arising from forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize money, £219,715 for interest of stock invested, and £30,383 as the balance of the account on the debit side. Although the balance appears to be as above, there is in the Three per Cent. Consols £57,103 stock invested on account of prize money, and in the Bank, £6,357 cash.



# THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE duty of a Bankruptcy Commissioner is not to make bankrupts by winks, insinuations, unfounded assumptions, and gossipy charges, but to deal in a spirit of justice with those men whom the operation of the Court has brought before him. In the month of June last, a merchant, named Guisliniani, was served with a "traders-debtor" summons for £700, the advance of a firm (since insolvent) named Evans and Hoare. The debt was for wine, and the defendant's answer was that the plaintiffs were indebted to him on a current account, drawn and undrawn, to the extent of £12,000. The summons came before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, who, contrary to law, justice, and the custom of the court, not only refused to take the case in private, but indulged his irrepressible love of gabble, by extrajudicial remarks upon the defendant's expenditure, &c., treating him as a bankrupt, and proved insolvent, standing before the Court, and asking for a certificate, instead of a man declaring his solvency, and denying a debt. The result of this perverse folly was "a scandal," which in sensitive times led to the temporary suspension of Mr. Guisliniani, who, however, being a respectable merchant of large resources, and extensive connections, has resumed business in defiance of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, and the Court is thus robbed of its prey. On Monday last, another "traders-debtor" summons came before the same Commissioner, who still adhered to his determination not to take the case with all its *ex parte* comments in private, and Mr. Lucas, therefore, who appeared for the defendant, very properly refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court, and thus the first step is taken to bring this vexed question to an issue. The legislature, I imagine, could never have intended to leave the power of bringing a commercial reputation in the hands, and at the whim, of a Commissioner with so little discretion as Mr. Goulburn appears to possess. A correspondent, evidently a lady, writes to inform me that the Duke of Cambridge's order, fining the expense of officers' mess, has never been served upon. I think my fair correspondent has been misinformed. In some regiments I know it to be in force, and I imagined it was general throughout the service.

Death has carried off John Wilson Croker, ex-Secretary to the Admiralty, but better known as a literary man than a Quarterly Reviewer. He was a Tory of the deepest dye, an active, energetic partisan, and wielded a pen and malignant pen. He had been ill some time before his death. About two years ago, Mr. Murray announced a new edition of Pope, to be edited by him in conjunction with Mr. Peter Cunningham. An anticipatory review of the work, however, which appeared in the "Athenaeum," settled the project. Mr. Dilke, the proprietor of the "Athenaeum," probably knows more about Pope than any man in England.

The exhibitions of the pictures chosen for prizes in the London and Glasgow Art Unions are now open. The latter has decidedly the advantage; many of the dabs selected by the prizeholders of the London, being equally discredit to the talent of the artist and the taste of the chooser. It is reported that the "London Journal" has been purchased by Mr. Ingram, in conjunction with Mr. Murray, the extensive paper manufacturer, for a large sum—variously stated at from twenty to thirty thousand pounds. The "Family Herald," a periodical of the same class, has also recently changed hands.

The Egyptian Hall will shortly be closed, Mr. Albert Smith being about to take his annual holiday. Italy is this year the scene of Mr. Smith's research, and Pompeii and Herculaneum will be prominent objects in his next entertainment.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

### THE MAGAZINES AND SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD opens this month with the third part of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's novel, "What will he do with it?" Although the instalment is long, the story does not progress much, the whole of the part being devoted to a description of one of those strange, gifted, morose men of intellect, gnawed by the working of some powerful and secret grief—a character which the readers of Bulwer are pretty familiar with. The writing is subdued and philosophical, with rather less than the usual amount of pedantry. The second article upon the "Manchester Exhibition, and the English School and its tendencies," is one of the most able and discriminating critical papers upon art that I have ever had the pleasure of perusing. The remarks upon "Turner and the pre-Raphaelites" are particularly worthy of the notice of the art-student; as is also the analysis of "Art in Nature and Nature in Art." The paper upon "Homer" which follows, refers to Professor Wilson, of course, with pardonable praise in a writer for "Blackwood," and trends in the steps of the "Quarterly," but apothecising the great Greek bard. Great and mysterious he was without doubt—popular he never will be. No. 3 of "Scenes of Clerical Life" continues the story of "Janet's Repentance." This number leads up to, rather than reaches, that part of the narrative which promises to be the most interesting, as giving scope for the force and pathos of the writer. The fifth paper is part 3 of "Afoot." I have before spoken in high praise of these articles, and I see no reason to withdraw what I have said. "Blackwood" has always excelled in travel sketches, and these are fully equal to any that have gone before them. We are in Portugal—no very new ground to break, the reader will say—but let the cockney tourist and in ending scribbler read the description of the old church where Columbus was married, and that other old church where Vasco da Gama received the benedictions of the priests before going out upon his great enterprise, and see what a good pen, backed by a sympathetic heart, can do with old materials. The delightful naturalist, who treats us to "Sea-side Studies," is this month in Jersey, where he finds more food for his pen than in the Scilly Isles. The closing article is a continuation of the review of the life of Sir Charles J. Napier, and ample justice is done in it to that impulsive man of action. In BENTLEY the chief articles are the continuation of Mr. Dudley Costello's novel, "The Millionaire of Mining Lane," and a paper upon Mr. Chas. Kean by Mr. J. P. Grinstead, which, while it pays all due respect to Mr. Kean's estimable private character, is one of the most digressive specimens of this rambling species of literature.

COLBURN'S most ambitious paper this month is an article upon Douglas Jerrold by "Sir Nathaniel," which has little critical analysis, and scarcely rises in many parts above a mere catalogue of works.

FRASER comes out nobly in the article of "ballast;" there are no less than five political papers in one number; "Persia," "French Affairs," two on India and one on the "Session of 1857." There is a critique upon Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes," in which the contrast between the feats of the little English yacht, and the failures of the *Reine Hortense* and its princely commander is brought prominently forward. Tacked on to this paper is Lady Falkland's "Chow Chow," the reviewer's estimate of which we cannot endorse. The musical criticisms in the magazine are always worthy of perusal, and the "Opera Season of 1857" is a discriminating review of the doings of both the houses. The best paper in the magazine is that upon Mr. Smiles's very interesting book, the "Life of George Stephenson, Railway Engineer." The lives of such men—earnest, practical, successful—cannot be too often told; they stir the heart like a trumpet.

THE TRAIN has this month a very carefully-executed and faithful portrait of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, with a critical and biographical paper by Mr. Edmund Yates. No one can object to any amount of praise being bestowed upon so old and universal a favourite. Mr. Friswell's "Sham Pamphlets" develop very favourably, and promise to be an interesting continuous contribution. Mr. Smedley continues the series of "Musings for the Month;" there is a fair story, entitled "My First Patient;" a good sketch of a "Diner Out;" two good Parisian papers, one called "My Paris Neighbours," and the other a very amusing description of the production of "Jack Sheppard in Paris;" there is a thoughtfully humorous paper, entitled "Shocks," by Mr. J. V. Bridgeman; and some highly fanciful verses running over with fun, by Mr. Godfrey Turner.

PAVED WITH GOLD, No. 6, progresses with the story. Philip is thrown into the company of people who seem to know something about him—honour forbids me to say more, and we are treated to an account of a "Fight for the Championship," written with all the gusto of an old "Bell's Life" reporter, but with far more graphic power.

JAVENPORT DUNN, No. 2, has hardly had time yet for development. The story is one of the joint-stock speculation, a mine that has been worked rather freely of late by fiction writers. What it will yield in Mr. Lever's hands we have yet to see.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY is a weekly periodical devoted to the education and recreation of boys. To conduct such a magazine well, requires not chance contributions, which the editors lay themselves out for, but a staff of "Peter Parleys."

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE is amateurish to a fault; and the NATIONAL MAGAZINE is very weak in its literary department.

THE IRISH METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE progresses well. In this month's number "Life's Foreshadownings" is continued with spirit, and there is a capital descriptive paper "John Channing at Home," which will be read with special interest at the present time.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

### OLYMPIC.—HAYMARKET.

MONDAY night at the Olympic was interesting for many reasons. It was the inauguration of the new management of Messrs. Robson and Emden. An address, written by Mr. Robert Brough, was to be spoken by Mr. Robson, and it was the first night of a new drama by a literary man of deserved celebrity, who, however, had never yet appeared before the public as a dramatic writer. There was quite an extraordinary gathering of literary men and artists, whose presence soon became buzzed throughout the house; and one large private box in which the two great novelists of the day were seated, was the great point of attraction until the rising of the curtain. The performances commenced with a new translation of *L'ère Prodigieuse*, *Chapelle Premier*, called "A Subterfuge," not very exciting, but very nicely acted by Mrs. Stirling, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. G. Murray; then followed Mr. Brough's address, written with great smartness, and with many kind general allusions to the recent management, and then after Messrs. Robson and Emden had bowed their way across the stage, amidst the acclamations of the audience, the curtain rose for the "Light-house." Perhaps your readers know the story. Three men, Aaron and Martin Gurnock, father and son, and an old friend, Jacob Dale, are in the old Eddy-tower Light-house; for three weeks the storm has been so great, the waves have been running so high, that the provision boat has been unable to put off from the shore, and the three lightkeepers are nearly finished. Hunger has so worn down the elder Gurnock, that he believes his end approaching, and under the influence of that belief, relates to his son the particulars of a murder in which he was an accomplice, and tells with fearful detail how he helped to convey the body of the victim, a lady known as the "Lady Grace," to a cave by the sea-shore. This confession fills the son with the greatest horror; he is betrothed to Jacob Dale's daughter, Phoebe, but how can he ask her to become the wife of a murderer's son? Meanwhile the storm rages, the provision boat arrives with Phoebe in it; the men are saved, and all would be happiness, but Phoebe is distressed at Martin Gurnock's silent manner and evasive replies. She, however, is compelled to rouse herself for a large ship, which has been observed in the distance, is driven upon the rocks, and Phoebe, who has the glass, reads the name upon her bows as the *Lady Grace*. In the second act, old Aaron, recovered in health, is angry with himself at having been weak enough to confess his secret, and is bullying his son, swearing that the lad must have dreamt it all, when a lady, who has been saved from the wreck, enters, dressed exactly after the description of the murdered victim, and indeed turns out to be the identical Lady Grace, who was not killed, though deeply wounded, and whose life was preserved by some smugglers, who found her in the cave, which served them as a hiding-place for their contraband goods.

Of course all ends happily; the lovers are married; and the old man lives to repent. So much for this story, which, though possessing a sufficient amount of interest, lacks incident and dramatic power; the climax comes too suddenly, and an excellent opportunity has been missed for a fine scene between the Lady Grace and old Aaron, after the discovery of her identity. The acting generally was good. Mr. Robson was so nervous that no definite opinion can be arrived at in his case. I doubt, however, whether he has caught the exact spirit of the character; his rapid transition of voice, too occasionally bordered on the ludicrous. Mr. Addison and Mr. G. Cooke played admirably; Miss Wyndham was natural and pretty; and Miss Swanborough charmed the critical portion of the audience by the unaffected manner, and excellently-modulated tone, of her delivery. Mr. Walter Gordon made his first appearance as Martin Gurnock; he has a nice voice and a gentlemanly appearance, but wants breadth and force.

Mr. Charles Mathews, whose speedy departure for America has been announced, has been playing for a week at the Haymarket, in the "Game of Speculation," "Cool as a Cucumber," &c. The house has been well attended.

MAROCCHETTI ON THE MARBLE ARCH.—A committee of gentlemen have arranged to purchase the statue of Richard Lion Heart from Baron Marochetti; but have not yet obtained for it an eligible site. They are trying, however, says the "Athenaeum," to induce the Government to allow them to place it—where does the reader think? On the one site in London which is absolutely barred against it by every association of ideas, and by every law of taste—on the Marble Arch. We trust Sir Benjamin Hall will never consent to duplicate the monstrosity at Hyde Park Corner.

LE SPORT.—QUESTIONABLE GAME.—A man was captured in the streets of Paris, a few nights since, with a bag full of dead cats, slaughtered that evening. He stated that cat hunting was a remunerative profession, the restaurants and gargoles affording ready markets for the night's battue. The system of capture is effective. The hunter throws out a ball of some tempting food, which never fails to attract stray cats; a well trained terrier is then loosed upon the victim to glutony, who is held down by the sagacious dog until the hunter can rush to the spot and terminate matters with a heavy club. There is evidently no limit to commercial enterprise.

LOLA MONTES.—The "Rochester (U.S.) Union" favours the world with a little scandal about this lady. It says:—"The renowned Lola Montes is now spending a few days at Niagara Falls. She has appeared at the Buffalo Theatre as a sort of interlude to her season of pleasure. On Friday morning Lola took the train for Buffalo, and, without advice from any source, she seated herself in the baggage-car, and quietly puff her cigarette. While thus cooly throwing off from her lips the curling smoke, she was discovered by the conductor, and informed that passengers were not permitted to ride in the baggage-cars. She paid no attention to the intimation, but continued to smoke as if no one had addressed her. Assistant-Superintendent Colman was at the station, and was informed what Lola was doing. He said she must do as other passengers did, and that she could not be permitted to ride in the baggage-car. The conductor called upon her, and politely told her that she must take a seat in one of the cars designed for passengers. Lola drew herself up into an attitude of defiance, and told the conductor that she had travelled all over the world, and had always rode where she pleased, and proposed to do so in this case. The conductor further expostulated with her, and assured her that he was but executing the orders of the superintendent and the rules of the company. Lola replied that she had 'horsewhipped bigger men than he.' This settled the matter. The conductor withdrew, and Lola was not again disturbed. She rode to Buffalo in the baggage-car, and had no occasion to use the whip. The railroad men did not care to further disturb the tigress."

ALLIANCES, DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL.—The "Patrie" repels with a good deal of indignation an idea ventilated in cautious terms by the "Débats," that the marriage of the Duke of Brabant with the Archduchess Charlotte is a step towards an intimate alliance between England and Austria—an alliance which will be strengthened by the adhesion of Prussia after the marriage of the Princess Royal. The "Patrie" sees in the Belgian marriage an event affecting only the domestic happiness of King Leopold and his children; and thinks that the inferences drawn by the "Débats" are as incorrect as they are "unpatriotic."

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

BEFORE this number of the "Illustrated Times" reaches the hands of its subscribers in the United States of America, the labour of laying down the Electric Telegraph Cable along the bed of the wide Atlantic will have been brought to a termination, and messages, we may hope, will be in course of transmission between the two nations, representatives of freedom in the Old World and the New. Our readers will remember the engravings and articles, illustrative of various features of this noble work, which appeared in Nos. 111, 114, and 120 of our paper; and they will, we are sure, be gratified with the illustrations which we this week lay before them relative to the starting of the expedition on its interesting errand, and which have been engraved from sketches by Mr. R. J. Stopford, of Cork.

The Atlantic Telegraph squadron, consisting of five magnificent ships of war, having all arrived at Valentia, the ceremony of laying the cable commenced on Wednesday week. About twelve o'clock His Excellency

the Lord-Lieutenant, accompanied by the Knight of Kerry and other gentlemen, went on board the *Niagara* to witness the operation of the machinery for paying out the cable. As we have before said, this machinery is beautifully contrived, and is so arranged that by the mere reversal of its action the cable may be paid out or hauled in—the advantage of which is obvious. It has a simple and powerful check lever, by which the attendants can regulate the rapidity with which the cable is paid out with the greatest nicety, or stop it altogether. Two dial indicators placed in juxtaposition show the rate at which the ship is going, and the rate at which the cable is paying out; and by a very simple contrivance their speed is made to correspond.

Shortly after one o'clock, a boat well manned was let down from the American vessel, and one of the paddle-box boats of the *Leopard*, with a crew, was placed immediately under the stern of the *Niagara*, when the operation of paying out the shore end of the cable commenced. His Excellency had disembarked in order to be at the place of landing in time to receive the cable on its being brought to shore. The proper complement having been coiled in the boat, a second boat belonging to the *Leopard* took her place, to receive some of this cable, and was succeeded by a boat from the *Susquehanna*. After the *Susquehanna* came a large steam tug, the *Willing Mind* on the deck of which about as much of the cable was coiled as was placed in the other three boats. Meanwhile the register index of the machinery indicated to a yard the quantity coiled into each boat. As the boats were successively laden, they were connected with strong tow ropes, and the Admiralty steam vessel, the *Alcege*, steamed up to tow them. The *Alcege* led on board Mr. Raymond, master commandant; Dr. Stevenson, R.N.; Mr. Pickering, of Liverpool, and Mr. Logie, of Glasgow, directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Mr. Joo, of Liverpool, who was lately a member of the Newfoundland government, and who represented the colony on the occasion; Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, one of the directors, and Mr. Edward Bright, Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company; Mr. Wm. Hargraves, a director of the Great Southern and Western Railway; Professor Morse, of New York; Mr. S. Morse, of the "New York Observer;" Mr. Ilbery, of the Great Southern and Western Railway; Mr. Mulvaney, of the "New York Herald;" Commander Chas. of the *Hogue*; Dr. Gray; Mr. James Mahony, Consul for Paraguay; Lieutenant Thompson, R.N., who had the superintendence of all the British boats engaged in the work; and Lieutenant Boyd of the *Niagara*. After the *Alcege*, came the American boats, manned with rowers, the two boats of the *Leopard*, the *Susquehanna* boat, and the *Willing Mind*, laden with the cable.

Immediately on the *Alcege* getting into motion, the *Willing Mind* began to pay out the cable, and the convey thus proceeded until the portion of the cable coiled on her deck, about a mile in length, was laid in the bay. At this moment the scene was most animating and interesting. A large number of boats and private yachts covered the bay, the waters of which were as smooth as a mirror, and the weather perfectly clear. Several of the boats belonging to the ships engaged in the proceeding, with officers on board, ranged at regular intervals, rowed on each side, directing the operations and watching the paying out. The *Willing Mind*, having paid off her portion of the cable, now came round to the front; and the water becoming shallower, took the place of the *Alcege*, her company being transferred to a boat and landed at the point where the connection with the land was to be made. A tent marked the spot; and here were assembled his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Bessborough, Mr. F. Howard, the Knight of Kerry, Lord Dunraven, Mr. Brookings, Sir E. McDonnell, Mr. G. Roe, Mr. Denis S. Lalor, Mr. James O'Connell, Mr. Daniel J. O'Connell, Captain O'Connell, Sir William O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Graves, F.T.C.D., and Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Beale, Hon. Mr. Hubbard and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Cyrus Field, one of the principal projectors of the Atlantic cable; Mr. Seward, secretary to the company; Dr. Hamel, member of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, (who by direction of the Emperor attended to watch the proceedings, and to report specially upon them to the academy,) together with many other gentlemen and ladies. The beach was crowded.

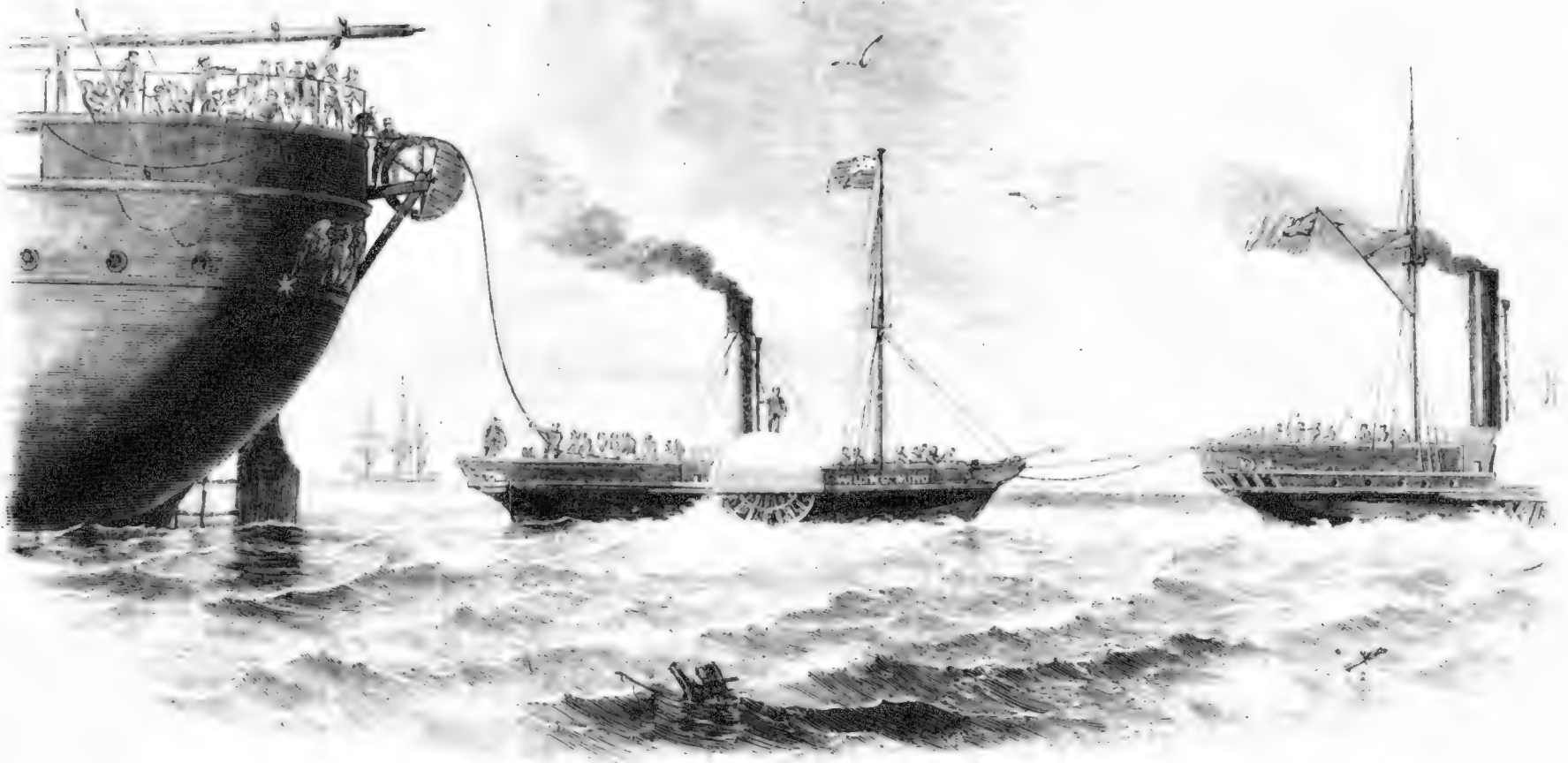
At about seven o'clock the *Willing Mind* also dropped off, the water having become too shallow, and one of the American war boats took her place, preceded by a gig belonging to the *Niagara*, containing several officers of that vessel, and Mr. Charles Bright, engineer-in-chief to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. In a few minutes the foremost boat touched ground, and the American sailors, assisted by men of the *Susquehanna* and *Leopard*, sprang, some on shore and others into the water, and seizing the end of the cable, rushed up with it upon the beach. Here they were met by the Lord-Lieutenant, to whom the cable was handed by Commander Pennock and Lieutenant Whiting of the *Niagara*. His Excellency seized the rope and pulled lustily at it for some minutes, not stopping until it had been carried a considerable distance up the shore. Several gentlemen, indeed nearly all present, assisted in pulling up the cable—being eager to take part in so great a work. The rope was then deposited in a channel dug for that purpose, and its end brought into the tent, where the electric batteries were fixed. His Excellency congratulated Commander Pennock on the success which had attended the commencement of the great work, to which he replied—"I trust that in the course of twenty days we will be able to announce the consummation of the marriage."

A Protestant clergyman, one of his Excellency's chaplains, whose name we could not ascertain, then read the following prayer:—

"O, Eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the heavens and rulest the razine of the sea—tho hast compassed the waters with bounds till day and night come to an end—and whom the winds and the sea obey—look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, upon us Thy servants, who now approach the throne of grace, and let our prayer ascend before Thee with acceptance. Thou hast commanded and encouraged us in all our ways to acknowledge Thee, and to commit our works to Thee, and thou hast graciously promised to direct our paths and to prosper our handiwork. We desire now to look up to Thee; and, believing that without Thy help and blessing nothing can prosper or succeed, we humbly commit this work and all who are engaged in it to Thy care and guidance. Let it please Thee to grant to Thy servants wisdom and power to complete what we have been led by Providence to undertake; and, being begun and carried on in the spirit of prayer, and in dependence upon Thee, it may tend to Thy glory, and to the good of nations, by promoting the increase of unity, peace, and concord. Overrule, we pray Thee, every obstacle, and remove every difficulty which would prevent us from succeeding in this important undertaking. Control the winds and the sea by Thy Almighty power, and grant us such favourable weather that we may be enabled to lay the cable safely and effectually. And may Thy hand of power and mercy be so acknowledged by all that the language of every heart may be, 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory,' that Thy name may be hallowed and magnified in us and by us. Finally, we beseech Thee to implant within us a spirit of humility and childlike dependence upon Thee, and teach us to feel as well as to say, 'If the Lord will, we shall do this or that.' Hear us, O Lord, and answer us in these our petitions, according to Thy promise, for Jesus Christ's sake—Amen."

His Excellency here said—My American, English, and Irish friends, I feel at such a moment as this that no language can be becoming except that of prayer and praise. However, it is allowable to any human lips, though they have not been specially qualified for the office, to raise the ascription of "Glory to God in the highest—on earth peace, and good will to men." That, I believe, is the spirit in which this great work has been undertaken, and it is this reflection that encourages me to feel confident hope of its final success. I believe that the great undertaking now so happily begun will accomplish many great and noble purposes of trade, of national policy, and of empire. But there is only one view in which I will present it to those whom I have the pleasure to address. Many of your dear friends and near relatives have left their native land to receive hospitable shelter in America; and if you wished to communicate some piece of intelligence straightway to your relatives across the wide world of waters—if you wished to tell those whom you know it would interest in their heart of hearts, of a birth, a marriage, or, alas, a death, amongst you, the little cord which we have now hauled up to shore will impart that tidings quicker than the flash of the lightning. Let us indeed hope—let us pray, that the hopes of those who have undertaken this great design may be rewarded by its entire success; and let us hope that this Atlantic cable will only in all future time serve as an emblem of that strong cord of love which, I trust, will always unite the British islands to the great continent of America. And now, all my friends, as there can be no project or undertaking which ought not to receive the approbation and applause of the people, will you join with me in giving three hearty cheers—no, these are





H.M. STEAMER ADVICE AND THE WILLING MIND TUG BRINGING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE FROM THE NIAGARA TO THE SHORE OPPOSITE VALENTIA ISLAND.

not enough—they are what we give on common occasions. I must have at least one dozen cheers. (A burst of loud and prolonged cheering followed this appeal.)

Mr. Brooking, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, then presented himself and said—After the eloquent and spirit-stirring address of his Excellency, I will not delay you longer than to acknowledge, on the part of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, our sense of the kindness of his Excellency, not only for the great compliment paid to us by his approval and countenance, but for the trouble and inconvenience he put himself to in coming here to-day to render to us the great and important service of inaugurating this event. I beg to propose that three cheers be given for his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant.

The proposal was heartily responded to.

Mr. Cyrus Field, the projector of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, being called upon, said—I have no words to express the feelings which

fill my heart to-night—it beats with love and affection for every man, woman, and child who hears me. I may say, however, that, if ever at the other side of the waters now before us, any one of you should present yourselves at my door and say that you took hand or part, even by an approving smile, in our work here to-day, you shall have a true American welcome. I cannot bind myself to more, and shall merely say, "what God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

The Lord-Lieutenant and suite, the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and several other gentlemen by whom they were accompanied, then posted to Killarney, from whence they returned by special train to Dublin on Thursday morning.

Meanwhile the ships set sail for Newfoundland. When at the distance of four miles from the landing place, an accident happened to the thickest shore end of the cable, which became entangled with the machinery and broke at that point. The ships' boats were engaged until the afternoon of

Friday in underrunning the cable from the shore to the place where it was broken, and there joining the two ends again. This operation was successfully performed, and, the continuity and insulation of the whole length having been ascertained by the severest test, the squadron set sail at about sunset, and all went well again. Messages were being constantly interchanged between the ships and the shore. All were well on board, in excellent spirits, and hourly becoming more and more trustful of success.

Our space will only permit us to add, that, in honour of the occasion, the Knight of Kerry entertained the Lord-Lieutenant and the gentlemen connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and others, at an elegant *déjeuner*, which was held in a storehouse tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and adorned with flags, wreaths of evergreens, and flowers. In the evening a ball was held in the same room, and a brilliant display of fireworks took place on the quay in front of the Valencia Hotel.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT HAULING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ASHORE AT BALLYCABBERRY WEST.



# ELMORE'S PICTURE OF THE INVENTION OF THE STOCKING LOOM.

THIS picture, by Mr. Elmore, from which an engraving is given on the present page, is the one which made the artist's reputation some eight or ten years since. The subject was certain to be popular, for the story of how it was that the poor scholar came to invent the stocking frame, and then, like too many other benefactors of their kind, failed to reap his due reward, is an interesting one, and the painter, moreover, treated it in a meritorious way. No one can gaze on this simple domestic group without a desire to know something more about that thoughtful-looking individual, who, turning aside from his book, watches with eagerness the nimbly-moving fingers of his wife, who, for her part, seems absorbed in her work, and quite unmindful of all around, except, maybe, the sleeping babe that reposes at her breast.

About the year 1589, William Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was expelled from the university, for marrying contrary to the statutes. Being poor, his wife was obliged to aid their maintenance by knitting; and as the student sat watching the busy fingers of his industrious wife, he conceived the idea of imitating those movements by a machine. "Why should fingers so beautiful be thus enslaved?" Such a thought probably flashed upon the mind of the student, and out of it arose his first ideal construction of a machine, which afterwards became a reality, and the products of which now form a staple commodity in all civilised countries. Having constructed his first machine, and taught the use of it to his brother, and the rest of his relations, Lee established himself at Culverton, near Nottingham, as a stocking weaver; but, being neglected by Queen Elizabeth and her successor, James I., he transferred himself and his machines to France, where Henry IV. and his minister, Sully, gave him a welcome reception. After the King's decease, Lee shared in the persecution suffered by the Protestants, and is reported to have died, from grief and disappointment, at Paris. Some of his workmen escaped to England, and under one Aston, who had been Lee's apprentice, succeeded in establishing the stocking manufacture permanently in England.

A sad story!—like that of most benefactors of their race. It is to be hoped that, like such benefactors generally, he had within himself the means of consolation.

## \*THE LATE DR. BLOMFIELD.

SOME 70 years ago, a Mr. Charles Blomfield lived at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, where he kept a private school. He was not a clergyman; he had not even taken a university degree; but he was a hard-working, plodding man, and led his pupils into the pastures of sound scholarship. In spite of the endowed grammar school of the town, Mr. Blomfield's academy rose and shone. If his teaching was successful with no other pupil, at all events it was not without fruits in the case of Charles James Blomfield, his son, by Miss Hester Pawsey, who first saw the light at Bury St. Edmunds, on the 29th of May, 1786. He received his early education at first under his father's roof, and afterwards at the Grammar School of his native town, where he soon distinguished himself. He rapidly rose to be head of the school, and when he left Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1804, great were the hopes entertained of him. Nor were those hopes disappointed. He had been but a few months in residence at Trinity, when he was selected by public competition to a scholarship in his college—one of the handsomest feathers that can adorn the cap of a young man of twenty, in the way of University distinctions. Henceforth his rise was rapid. In 1805 he was the successful competitor for Sir William Browne's Latin ode, and for the Greek ode in the following year. In 1806 he was elected to a scholarship upon the foundation of Lord Craven, which was open to the whole University. He took his B.A. degree in 1808, when he came out in the mathematical tripos as third wrangler, the senior wranglership of the year being carried off by Mr. Henry Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale and Master of the Rolls. In the same year he was Senior Chancellor's Medallist, thus carrying off the highest classical honour which the University of Cambridge had to bestow in the absence of a classical tripos. In the following year he was chosen Fellow of his College. He did not, however, long retain his Fellowship, as in 1810, he vacated it by his marriage with Anna Maria, daughter of William Heath, Esq. He had been but a few years in Orders, when he was presented to the small living of Dunton, in Bucks, which he held for a time only; joining with his pastoral avocations the offices of tutor to the sons of the present Marquis of Bristol, and editor of the "Poems of Callimachus," and some other classical publications.

Among his more immediate contemporaries, were Mr. Justice Alderson, Professor Sedgwick, Chief Baron Pollock, Professor Haviland, and Mitchell, the editor of "Aristophanes."

Mr. Blomfield's subsequent preferments—to both of which, we believe, he was appointed by his staunch friend and patron, the Marquis of Bristol—were Quarrington and Chesterford, both in Cambridgeshire. The latter living he held for four years, together with the Rectory of Bishopsgate, to which he was appointed in 1820. In 1822 he became Archdeacon of Colchester, to which he was appointed by the late Archbishop Howley, at that time Bishop of London. In 1824, the see of Chester was vacated by the translation of Dr. Law to Bath and Wells, and was offered to Dr. Blomfield by Lord Liverpool. Four years later he succeeded to the see of London, on the promotion of his old friend, Dr. Howley, to the Metropolitan See of Canterbury; and at the same time he resigned Bishopsgate. In 1819, having been left some time a widower, he married Dorothy, daughter of Charles Cox, Esq., and widow of T. Kent, Esq., by whom, as well as by his first wife, he has a family.

But though Dr. Blomfield thus early quitted the classic regions of Cambridge life, its cloisters and walks, its dons and duns, its chapels and combination rooms, to mingle in the cares of married life, tutorial engagements, and parochial duties, he did not readily forget the sound scholarship which he had shown in early life. On the contrary, in conjunction with his old friend and coadjutor, the late Bishop Monk, of Gloucester and Bristol, he kept up a literary and classical party in his University by editing Porson's "Adversaria," and also a magazine called the "Museum Criticum," which was subsequently reprinted in two volumes. His editions of five out of the seven plays of Æschylus, with copious glossaries, which he brought out at intervals snatched from his ecclesiastical pursuits, have gained him upon the Continent a higher reputation as a Greek scholar than has been enjoyed by anyone within our own day, except the late Dean Gaisford. It is right, however, to state that Hermann, who is perhaps as captious as he is learned and jealous of English scholarship, asserts that Dr. Blomfield's Æschylus is characterised by "a great arbitrariness of proceeding, and much boldness of innovation, guided by no sure principle."

Upon the Episcopal Bench, Dr. Blomfield was anything but one of those safe, comfortable, and steady-going prelates who, a century ago, were wont to vegetate in mitred ease. To him at least the episcopal mitre proved in no sense an "extinguisher," as it is often said to be. Dr. Blomfield had a strong taste and talent for business, and a yearning for active work. While health and strength remained to him, his activity was unrelaxing and unceasing.



THE INVENTION OF THE STOCKING LOOM.—(FROM A PICTURE BY A. ELMORE, R.A., IN THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.)

His character was thus ably written for him by the late Sydney Smith in his capacity of an Ecclesiastical Commissioner:—"The Bishop of London is passionately fond of labour, has no aversion to power, is of quick temper, great ability, thoroughly versed in Ecclesiastical Law, and always in London." The same witty divine prophesied that Dr. Blomfield would absorb into himself the whole power of the Ecclesiastical Commission. And so it turned out.

Dr. Blomfield, we may here remark, preached the sermon in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation of King William IV. in 1831, and again at that of her Majesty in 1838.

In the Upper House of Parliament his Lordship voted against Catholic Emancipation in 1829; and it is mentioned in the posthumous memoirs of

Sir Robert Peel that he proposed a more stringent "declaration" than satisfied the rest of his right reverend brethren when it was proposed to repeal the Test Act in 1828. His labours in the church extension of the metropolis, which resulted in the erection of some forty or fifty new churches in Bethnal Green, are known to every reader. At Shepherd's Bush Dr. Blomfield built and endowed for ever a noble church, and schools and parsonage. It is also mainly to his exertions that the great extension of the episcopate in the colonies during the last twenty years is due. As a member of the Poor Law Inquiry Commission, his assiduity and talents were fairly tested and satisfactorily proved. As a member of the House of Lords, he was for years one of the stoutest opponents of national and secular education in England and Ireland alike. His warm and zealous sup-



THE LATE BISHOP BLOMFIELD.



port of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill won for him among his clergy the highest praise; but in his latter days, the rise of Tractarianism rendered his position a difficult one; and the manner in which he filled it, trying to steer a middle course, has been often commented on in the public prints, sometimes in a bitter spirit.

Dr. Blomfield did not long survive his resignation of the episcopate. His dangerous illness from an epileptic attack was announced early on Tuesday week, and he died the next day, at Fulham Palace, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a man of regular and virtuous life, and it is stated that "his last act of consciousness was an act of prayer."

Dr. Blomfield's original publications, though numerous, are not extensive. With the exception of a small "Greek Grammar," an edition of "Callimachus," and five plays of "Æschylus," with a glossary and notes, they consist of sermons, speeches, letters, charges, and pamphlets, and a small volume of "Family Prayers."

Dr. Blomfield was on Tuesday interred in the churchyard of the parish of Fulham, in a manner strictly private, according to his own express instructions. It was a "walking funeral," attended only by the members of the Bishop's own family, the archdeacons of his diocese, and his chaplains; but a large number of the clergy assembled in the church, accompanied by the principal inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood.

## THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE.

BEING THE LIVES OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

A STORY OF THE BEST AND THE WORST SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

(Continued from page 110.)

### CHAPTER THE TWENTY-NINTH.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

"MR. POLLYBLOK—Pollyblank, I mean," said Lord Baddington, "you must be reasonable."

"I'm reasonable enough," the ex-Proctor replied, reseatting himself on his iron bedstead; "at the same time, I'm consistent. Be you as reasonable and consistent yourself, and we shall soon come to terms."

"The case to be argued, then, between us," resumed the Peer, "is, as far as I can see, this: You happen to have fallen into difficulties, and, very naturally, wish to extricate yourself from them. You are in possession of certain information which you use as a lever, whereby to extort—well, to obtain—money and impunity for yourself from me. Now, as I told you before, I am quite unaware to what extent any influence of mine may be available to obtain your release; but all that I can do, shall of course be done. If you would plead guilty to some transportable felony, now, I have no doubt that on your arrival in the colony—"

"I will see you, the judge, the jury, and the colony peculiarly will hang before ever I leave this place as a felon," Mr. Pollyblank calmly interposed.

"Well, then, I must consult my lawyer. I am no man of business myself, and haven't the slightest notion how these things are managed. He will call on you to-morrow, and I will give him instructions to do everything for you in the way of reason."

"Stop, my Noble Friend, as they say in the House of Lords; I shall want something else besides liberty."

"Something else? What?"

"Blunt," answered Pollyblank, significantly.

A viscount could hardly have possessed an acquaintance with the slang phraseology of the lower orders; and it could only have been intuitively that he was enabled to jump at once at the prisoner's meaning.

"Do you mean that you want more money?" he inquired.

"Exactly so. I want another thousand pounds."

"A thousand pounds! Why, you and your accomplice Tinotop have already had one thousand pounds between you."

"The firm of Pollyblank and Tinotop," the prisoner contemptuously remarked, "have now dissolved partnership, and the business is carried on by J. Pollyblank, who, while returning thanks for past favours, takes this opportunity of hoping by strict attention to business to merit a renewal of them. Orders executed with promptitude and despatch."

"I wish you and your balderdash and villany were all at the bottom of the sea," muttered the peer to himself. Then, turning to Pollyblank, "What security have I," he asked, "that I shall not again be exposed to a similar demand, and for a sum perhaps as large?"

"Security!" echoed Pollyblank, with a loud laugh of derision. "No security at all, my hearty! Why, what an unsophisticated old baby you must be, to imagine that you will ever get rid of me. I'm your friend, my worthy; your incubus, your Old Man of the Sea. You are board, lodging, and washing to me. You're my perpetual stocking with the money in it. You're my landed estate that I draw my rents from. You're my interminable and never-to-be-deferred annuity. You and I are one, are partners, are in the same boat, the same swim, and we will never, never sever, until death do us part!"

Lord Baddington could not help shuddering as the ruffian spoke, for he felt how much bitter truth lay hidden among his ribaldry. Lord save us! how many incongruous partnerships—how many unholy alliances such as this, are there in the world! Not only misery makes a man acquainted with strange bedfellows; prosperity will bring as strange helpmates, who claim both bed and board with a grim pertinacity, and to whom you must play Amphitryon, willy-nilly. How many a coroneted grandee, rich in the possession of a family tree growing out of the Conqueror's double-breasted waistcoat, whose boughs are all bending with golden apples, has for partner—though he would deny the fact were you to tax him with it—a low table tout and rascaceous swindler—a cogger of dice and sleever of cards! How many a fine lady, whom you envy as she sits in her diamonds in her box of the grand tier at the opera, is in secret league and has a deadly pact with her chambermaid—the woman whose mother keeps a coal and potato shed, and doesn't aspire her life's; but who, nevertheless, is my lady's guide, philosopher, friend, and accomplice; knows all her secrets; where that magnificent point lace came from, and how long the milliner has been waiting for the money; who gave my lady the gold enamelled châtelaine, which she said was a present from her grandmother, but which was in reality purchased by Captain Cutchery of the Governor-General of India's body-guard, and some time in Europe on sick leave. The worst of these alliances is, that the associate has generally been a mere office cleaner or junior clerk to the firm; and when taken into the house, becomes—he or she whom so meek and subservient—a raging tyrant, and bullies the senior partner dreadfully.

"Be it so," Lord Baddington said, wearily, as he looked at his watch, and moved slowly and nervously towards the door, as though he were not quite certain that his entertainer would permit the interview to be finished so speedily. "I will send my solicitor to call on you to-morrow, and I will set to work myself at once to see what can be done. But, remember, there is a limit even to my patience. I am very far from rich. My heir has positively nothing but his pay and what I allow him; and if you pull the string too tight, Mr. Pollyblank, it will burst, believe me."

"I don't want by any means to pull it too tight, my Lord," the interesting captive returned. "I only wish to give your Lordship plenty of rope, and you are sure to hang yourself. But I must have the other thousand pounds for all that!"

Lord Baddington winced and turned pale—perhaps at the largeness of the sum he was called upon to disburse, perhaps at the horrible familiarity of his disreputable partner. The idea of a lord hanging himself!

"One word before I go, Pollyblank," he said. "You may fancy I am an inexhaustible reservoir for money, a milch cow that is never dry. In that you are mistaken; but let that pass. Let me ask you one question—Why, in Heaven's name, when you had five hundred pounds, did you not invest them in some safe and steady line of business. Surely five hundred pounds were a large sum for a man in the destitute condition in which you appeared to be."

"Safe and steady! Haven't I been half over the world since then? Haven't I been to America? Aren't they a safe and steady people? I was

a professor of natural magic and preternatural prestidigitation when those infernal Bow Street officers took me. Wasn't that a safe and steady profession?"

"You appear to have mixed up forgery and robbery with it. Why can't you earn your money legitimately, and be prudent when you have it?"

"Because," answered the prisoner with superb complacency, "I have the tastes and feelings of a gentleman, and like to enjoy myself and spend the vile dollars freely. You needn't sneer at me, my Lord Viscount Baddington: I was a gentleman once—only I let my first floor furnished to a most consummate blackguard, the present tenant of the house I live in. Did you always earn your money legitimately, my noble friend with the eyeglass? You've shaken that old elbow of yours, and made the bones rattle at Watier's many a time and oft, or else those wicked Sunday papers tell enormous fibs. Were you always prudent when you had money? Who spent his wife's fortune to the last penny, drawing at the same time from the opera treasury the salary of Mamselle Follejambe, the dancer? Who's over head and ears in debt, and post-obits, and mortgages, and lawyer's costs—who but the noble Lord who's going to let me out of this blackbird's cage and give me a thousand pounds?"

"To be wasted in the same dissoluteness, or employed to promote the same schemes of villany and fraud. Why can't you be an honest man, Pollyblank?"

"A what?"

"An honest man," and while he alluded to the poetic abstraction whom Mr. Pope has neatly declared to be the noblest work of God, it is a fact that Lord Baddington blushed a deeper crimson than that stereotyped, permanent blush on his cheeks, which came, not from his heart, but from Mr. Atkinson, the reformer's, in Bond Street.

"Why can't you, at least," he added, qualifying the term, "keep on the safe side of Newgate?"

The two cynics were face to face. Jack Pollyblank looked at the Peer very assiduously, sitting all the while on his bedstead, his hands on his knees, and his head on one side.

"You mean why do I commit crimes?"

"Exactly so," Lord Baddington acquiesced.

"Why!" the man on the bed reiterated, as with a sort of shriek he leapt up from his couch, just as you may see a tiger from a corner of his den, when the keeper with the wheelbarrow full of shilliburs of beef comes round the corner. "Why! why, because I like it. Because crime is meat and drink to me—because the fairest woman, and the raciest wine, and the most mettlesome horse, and the loudest dice in the world, are all flat and insipid, and mawkish, in comparison with crime. I've been at it since a boy. I could be before I could speak, and thence before I could walk. I've forged my schoolmaster's name, and been beaten nearly to death for it. I was a young burglar at home, and had as much pleasure in breaking open a cupboard to get at the cold pie and the bottle of currant wine, as I should have now in breaking into Stowe Palace or the Jewel House in the Tower. There never was but one great man in history, and that was Colonel Blood. Jack Sheppard and all the rest of them were mean, peddling, worsted stocking resellers. I tell you again, old man, that I was born a gentleman; educated as a gentleman; that my name is no more Jack Pollyblank than it is Jack Thurtell; that I broke my mother's heart, and drove my father to curse me; that I am here now, have been in jail, have committed—well, I am not going to give you a catalogue of my mistakes just now; that I have lived for fifteen years by crime; that I intend to live by crime for thirty years longer, and then I suppose I shall die by crime, and the devil will have his own."

He had been talking with extreme volubility, but, from his first exclamation, in a subdued tone. The drops were running down his face; his eyes were glistening; the little muscles in his chin were quivering; his hands kept continually closing and unclosing; and for once, I entreat the reader to believe me, Jack Pollyblank was speaking the truth.

Lord Baddington, an old man, though the tailors, barbers, cosmetic vendors, and styameters had made him so young, trembled a little, looking at the man on the bed. His noble forehead, and temples, too, assumed a certain yellowish and parchment-like hue, though the bloom on his cheeks defied alike his Lordship's agitation and the unwholesome atmosphere of the cell. He was obliged, though, to wipe his brow with a cambric handkerchief (with a coronet worked in the corner, in Miss Golightly's, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, own hair), for he felt a clammy perspiration breaking out in beads.

"I believe you are the greatest villain in the world," he said, very slowly.

"You're quite right—present company always excepted," the prisoner returned, now the old, urbane, humorous Pollyblank again. "You make haste, and commit a little more villany on my account. Go and suborn somebody, or perjure yourself, or sell yourself—anything to get me out of this mantrap. The iron's entered in the calf of my leg, I tell you, and confoundedly rusty iron it is too. There—go along with you; I've had enough of the conversation of a peer of the realm. I'm not proud, but my time is precious. Don't lose a moment in setting about business. You needn't trouble yourself about the thousand pounds till I come for them. I won't let the grass grow under my feet, you may be sure. There—if you hallo through that trap in the door the turnkey will come and let you out. Bye-bye! love to all at home."

With which affectionate farewell Mr. Jack Pollyblank turned his back on his noble friend, and became not only dumb but apparently deaf, for to a kind inquiry on the part of his Lordship as to whether he required any small sum for pocket-money then, he returned no word of reply.

There was no need for the Peer to "hallo," as he had been advised by the prisoner, through the trap in the cell door. He had only to show his noble visage on the horizon of that quadrangular aperture, when the turnkey, who to all appearances had remained in noble, and staring at the sky ever since I left him at the commencement of this lengthened interview, hastened to release his Lordship, and then respectfully led him through yard and corridor, corridor and yard, towards the great entrance lobby.

"A curious person that, my man," Lord Baddington condescended to say as they paced through the echoing passages.

"So curious, your Honour's Lordship," returned the turnkey, touching his cap, "that it's uncommon lucky for him that Sir Robert Peel's alive and kicking, and that Mr. Justice Bayley's dead."

"How so?"

"Why, you see, Sir—my Lord, I mean—that Sir Robert's done away with all these hanging laws; and it's only for murder and one or two things of that sort that they stretch a man's neck now. But, Lord bless you—I beg pardon, my Lord—if old Mr. Justice Bayley had been alive, he'd have had the black cap on in a jiffy, and hung that precious Number Forty-five, without a jury, if the law had allowed him."

"You don't seem to have a very good opinion of him," the Peer observed, smiling uneasily.

"I've just such an opinion of him, your Lordship's honour," returned the official, unlocking the last door with which he had to deal, and standing on one side, with another touch of his cap, to allow the Peer to pass, "that I think a little hanging would do him a deal of good; and I tell you what it is, my Lord," he added, confidentially, "if he isn't a lifer this time, or if he ever comes back here again, though Sir Robert is alive, I'm odest if Number Forty-five won't be taking a glass of wine, and a shaking hands with the sheriff's some of these fine Monday mornings. Thankye, my Lord."

He significantly closed one eye, dropped his head a little to the right, and touched the gland beneath the left ear with his forefinger. Then pocketed his half-crown, and delivering Lord Baddington to other turnkeys, went his way up narrow corridors, taking a legion of echoes along with him.

(To be continued.)

A MEMORIAL OF BERANGER.—M. Perrotin, Beranger's publisher, has bought all the furniture and books that were in the poet's bed-room at the moment of his death. He has ordered his architect to build in his own house a chamber of exactly the same form and dimensions. The paper of Beranger's room will be taken off by means of a damping process, and transferred to the fac-simile apartment, which, when the relics shall be arranged precisely as they were in the poet's last day, will be exhibited to the public.

## LAW AND CRIME.

For some time past, Mr. Combe, the magistrate of the Southwark police district, has been engaged in the examination of a charge against a Mr. Gower, who had been accused, in connection with a foreigner named Salvi, of a murderous attack upon a person confined for debt in the Queen's Bench prison. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the two went to the prison to speak to Robertson, the injured man. He is said to have had business dealings, of an unsatisfactory kind, with both, and the interview, as might have been expected from one with a man in jail for debt, appears not to have led to any reasonable hope of arrangement. A quarrel ensued, and at length Salvi struck Robertson twice on the head, and Mr. Gower, observing that blow struck, exclaimed, "That" might give it him," or words to that effect. But it was soon evident that Salvi, instead of merely striking Robertson with his fist, had been using a knife, and had stabbed him dangerously. On this being discovered, Mr. Gower was much affected. He left the room, so sickened and horrified as to utterly lose his speech for some time. When he recovered his voice, his first word were—"Oh God! why did I come to this place with that villain?" He was nevertheless taken into custody, on the charge of aiding and abetting Salvi in an attempt at murder. On the first examination he was refused, but it was afterwards allowed on application to a judge at chambers. Since that time repeated examinations have taken place, each one tending further to prove the non-complicity of Mr. Gower in the crime of Salvi. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Gower has been again and again remanded, until finally, last week, he was committed for trial upon evidence on which no reasonable doubt can be entertained that he will be honourably acquitted, if the bill be not ruled ignored by the grand jury, as it most probably will be. At the last examination, when the question as to bail was put, the magistrate and his counsel was given for the prosecution to be continued to the sessions, the counsel for the prosecution, however, that so far from objecting to the engagement of the bail, he would himself willingly forward the engagement, which may be taken as a fair intimation of his view of the charge against Mr. Gower. Under the circumstances it may be asked, why is he committed at all, instead of being at once discharged? Some magistrates never commit a prisoner for trial unless there be a reasonable chance of his just conviction. In this case there is no probability whatever of a verdict of guilty, and the time and expense of the trial, both to the county and to Mr. Gower, will utterly thrown away, to say nothing of the hardship to an innocent man of keeping such an accusation hanging over his head.

Some one described as a respectably-dressed person applied to the magistrate at Marlborough Street, for information as to the recovery of some money out of which he alleged himself to have been swindled. He produced a circular signed H. & C., offering to transact advantageously betting proceedings upon agency. He had, as he averred, duly forwarded £2 to Howard and Clayton, (said to be the H. & C. of the circular), and desired that it might be held out in betting on a horse named "Bash Bazook," and received information that this had been done at odds of six to one in his favour. "Bash Bazook" won, but the applicant never received his winnings. Mr. Beadon told the respectably-dressed person, that bets upon horse-racing were not legally recoverable, and that he could not proceed against the parties either civilly or criminally. The best advice he could give him, would be to let this be a warning to him not to part with his money to comparative strangers. Whether the person takes this advice of the magistrate or not, will probably be of no great importance to him. A man silly enough to trust to the advertisement of a betting prophet, is not likely long to have any money to lose, and may just as well part with what he has to one swindler as another. It is by the means of men of the class of mind represented by this respectably-dressed person, that the hordes of blacklegs and sharpers who infest the land are fed, clothed, and housed. When the individuals of the first-named genus are reduced by fleeing to the required point, it is from among them that the ranks of the rogues are recruited. Fresh fools are born every day, and thus the balance of life is maintained!

Two boys were brought before Mr. Burcham at the Southwark Police-court, charged with breaking two panes of glass. They had been refused admission to Bermondsey Workhouse, and had broken a window each to ensure a night's lodging, if only at the station-house. The magistrate asked why the lads were turned away from the workhouse, and was informed that the beds were full. "You have a casual ward in Bermondsey workhouse, I suppose?" inquired Mr. Burcham. "O yes, sir," replied the porter, triumphantly, "and that was full!" The magistrate persevered, and asked a question which we do not remember to have been thought of heretofore as an element in these parochial perquisitions: namely—"What is the extent of your accommodation?" The answer was, "There are three beds for males and three for females!" The magistrate made some strong observations upon this state of things, in "one of the largest and most densely-populated parishes in the metropolis, the resort of the poor-st people in the country," and stigmatised the conduct of the parish authorities as "disgraceful." We would add to this that it is more than disgraceful; it is morally fraudulent. Why keep up a casual ward for the accommodation of a dozen paupers, and exclusion of hundreds, unless it be considered advantageous to be able to reply, "O yes!" to an inquiry as to whether there exist casual wards at all? The answer of the authorities to complaints on this subject would probably be, that they wish to economise the rates, which the parishioners pay most unwillingly. Very likely, and the reason why parochial rates are unwillingly paid, is founded upon the notorious ignorance, incompetency, and cruelty of those by whom they are applied. The reason is not uncharitableness. A tradesman, who, sitting in the court, heard the facts, gave the boys a shilling each on their discharge by the magistrate.

At Croydon assizes, a cause of "Edwards v. Bullen," was tried last Saturday. The plaintiff, aged about 25, carries on business as an insurance broker, with a Mr. Pitman, a gentleman of such high conscientious principle as to have declined to do business with the defendant, on account of certain reports having reached him detrimental to defendant's moral character in his connubial relations. Mr. Edwards, the insurance broker, aged 25, knowing this fact, and that Mr. Bullen was a profitable customer of the firm, appears to have become impressed with a desire to find out the facts of the case, and therefore asked a friend of the plaintiff's whether it was true that Bullen had sent his wife to America to get rid of her. Although he only received in return the very natural inquiry, "What is that to you?"—which might have acted as a rebuff to a wiser man—he proceeded to ask whether Mr. Bullen had spoken of his wife as a stale piece of goods. All this was reported to Mr. Bullen, who wrote requesting Mr. Edwards to call, and when he called, without giving him time for any explanation, thrashed him severely with a stick. The plaintiff swore that the defendant continued beating him for five or ten minutes, and inflicted about twelve or fourteen blows. No doubt time must appear rather long to a man while being beaten, but the insurance broker (aged 25) ought to have known enough of arithmetic to see at once that this statement of figures committed him to an interval of from twenty-five to forty-two seconds between each stroke! The jury (in spite of the indisputable provocation) assessed the plaintiff's damages at £250, being at the rate of about £20 a blow, a somewhat heavy price for an assault, especially when the tariff for which the article is compounded for at the police-courts is taken into consideration.

At the Middlesex Sessions, a youth of eighteen was charged with having stolen a sovereign from a fellow-journeyman, who had been in the habit of sleeping in the same apartment. The prosecutor said that he had twenty sovereigns in a box, and for some reason marked two, which he placed on the top of the others. He hung the key on a nail by the side of his bed. Afterwards he missed one of these sovereigns, called in a policeman, and charged the prisoner with having stolen the missing coin. The prisoner replied that there was a sovereign in his trousers pocket, hanging by the side of the bed, but that it was his own. It was taken and found to be marked. At the trial the prosecutor swore that he had not shown the twenty sovereigns to any one. He had not the other marked sovereign with him—a singular defect in evidence. According to his own account he had never quarrelled with the prisoner. The counsel for the defence said the case was one of great doubt and suspicion as far as the prosecutor was concerned, and said that the prisoner, if he had really stolen the sovereign, must have been infinitely worse than an idiot to have left it in his







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